HARIYO BAN PROGRAM

Quarterly Performance Report

1 January—31 March 2013 (Cooperative Agreement No: AID-367-A-11-00003)

Submitted to

THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID) NEPAL MISSION

Maharajgunj, Kathmandu, Nepal

Submitted by

Judy Oglethorpe, Chief of Party, Hariyo Ban Program
WWF in partnership with CARE, FECOFUN and NTNC
P.O. Box 7660, Kathmandu

Baluwatar, Kathmandu, Nepal

30 April 2013













TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIS	T OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	5
1.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	8
2.	INTRODUCTION	. 10
3.	OVERVIEW OF BENEFICIARIES AND STAKEHOLDERS	. 10
4.	WORKING AREAS	.11
5.	MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORTING PERIOD	12
5.1 5	Administrative and Operations Activities	
S	Progress on Annual Work Plans iodiversity Conservation ustainable Landscape Management limate Change Adaptation	23
5.3 5	Cross cutting interventions:	
5.4	Overarching Themes and Activities	.77
5.5	Monitoring and Evaluation	.78
5.6	Communications	. 84
6.	WINDOWS OF OPPORTUNITY	.89
7.	INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION	.89
8.	MANAGEMENT REPORT	.89
9.	OPERATING ENVIRONMENT	.90
AN	NEXES	A

LIST OF ANNEXES

- Annex 1Geographic coverage of Hariyo Ban Program in Quarter 2, Year II
- Annex 2 List of new LRPs recruited in this quarter
- Annex 3 List of citizen scientists developed by Hariyo Ban Program
- Annex 4 Hariyo Ban Program staff list
- Annex 5 Governance tools used by Hariyo Ban Program
- Annex 6 Definition of key terminologies

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACA Annapurna Conservation Area

Alternative Energy Promotion Center **AEPC**

ANSAB Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bio-resources

Agreement Officer's Representative **AOR**

Annual Work Plan **AWP**

BCC Biodiversity Conservation Center

BNP Bardia National Park **BaNP** Banke National Park

BZ**Buffer Zone**

BZCFUGs Buffer Zone Community Forest User Groups

Buffer Zone User Committees BZUCs

Conservation Area Management Committee **CAMC**

CAP Community Adaptation Plan

Community Adaptation Plan of Action **CAPA**

Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere **CARE**

Community Based CB

Community Based Anti-Poaching Operation **CBAPO** Community Based Anti-Poaching Unit **CBAPU** Community Based Organization **CBO**

Climate Change CC CF **Community Forest**

Community Forest Coordination Committee **CFCC**

Community Forestry Development CFD **CFOP** Community Forest Operational Plan **CFUG** Community Forestry User Group Chitwan Annapurna Landscape **CHAL**

Community Learning and Action Center **CLAC**

Cable News Network **CNN CNP** Chitwan National Park

CO₂ Carbon Dioxide

CSO Civil Society Organization

Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training **CTEVT**

Community Users Group **CUG**

District Development Committee **DDC**

DFO District Forest Office Disaster Management DM

DNPWC Department of National Parks & Wildlife Conservation

Department of Forests **DOF**

District Soil Conservation Office **DSCO**

EFN Education for Nature

FCPF Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal **FECOFUN**

Framework Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan **FEMMP** Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industries **FNCCI**

Forest Operational Plan **FOP**

FPIC Free Prior and Informed Consent Forest Resources Assessment FRA

FY Fiscal Year

Gender equality and social inclusion **GESI**

GON Government of Nepal GPS Global Positioning System

HH Household

HWC Human-wildlife Conflict

I/NGO International/ Non-Government Organization

IAPS Invasive Alien Plant Species

ICCA Initiative for Climate Change Adaptation

ICIMOD International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development ICVCA Integrated Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment

ID Identification

IEE Initial Environmental Examination

InVEST Integrated Valuation of Environmental Services and Tradeoffs Tool

IOF Institute of Forestry

IWD International Women's DayLAPA Local Adaptation Plan for ActionLIP Livelihoods Improvement Plans

LRP Local Resource Person
M&E Monitoring and Evaluation

MCAP Manaslu Conservation Area Project

MFA Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MoFSC Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
MRV Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
MSFP Multi Stakeholder Forestry Project
NBS National Biodiversity Strategy

NCCSP Nepal Climate Change Support Program
NDC Negative Determination with Condition
NEFEJ Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists

NGO Non-Government Organization

NPWC National Parks and Wildlife Conservation

NR Natural Resource

NRM Natural Resource Management NTFP Non-Timber Forest Product

NTNC National Trust for Nature Conservation

PA Protected Area

PES Payment for Ecosystem Services
PGA Participatory Governance Assessment

PhD Doctor of Philosophy

PHPA Public Hearing and Public Auditing

PMERL Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation, Reflection and Learning

PMU Program Management Unit PPP Public Private Partnership

PWBR Participatory Well-being Ranking

QPR Quarterly Progress Report

RBCC River Basin Coordination Committee

REDD+ Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus

REFLECT Regenerated Freirean Literacy through Empowering Community Techniques

REL Reference emission level

RIMS Resource Identification and Management Society

RIS Ramsar Information Sheet

RVA Rapid Vulnerability Assessments

SAGUN Strengthened Actions for Governance in Utilization of Natural Resources

SHL Sacred Himalayan Landscape
SLCC Site Level Coordination Committee
SRI System of Rice Intensification

TAL Terai Arc Landscape
TOR Terms of Reference
TOT Training of Trainers

UCPVA Underlying Causes of Poverty and Vulnerability Analysis
UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

USAID United States Agency for International Development

VA Vulnerability Assessment

VDC Village Development Committee

WB World Bank

WCCB Wildlife Crime Control Bureau WOO Windows of Opportunity

WPBG World Peace Biodiversity Garden

WPS Wildlife Premium Scheme WWF World Wildlife Fund

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers the period January-March 2013. During this quarter the Hariyo Ban Program moved ahead in earnest with implementing the October 2012 to September 2013 work plan in the two landscapes, taking advantage of the dry season. We are in the process of expanding our geographical reach to work in a total of 23 districts. Now that several initial studies have been completed, we are applying the findings in our work in the two landscapes at various levels. Overarching activities like assessment of corridors/bottlenecks in TAL, human-wildlife conflict study, and infrastructure study are in various stages of completion.

During this reporting period, Hariyo Ban reached a total of 58,208 people including 30,750 women (52.8%), 7,905 Dalit (13.6%), 26,892 Janajatis (46.2%), 20,470 Brahmin/Chhetri/Thakuri (35.2%), 282 Madhesi (0.5%), 11,740 poor (20.2%) and 4,248 youth (7.3%).

The <u>operating environment</u> remained largely calm during this quarter. The formation of a new government headed by the Chief Justice has given some hope of stability, though some political parties have been opposing it. The primary goal of this government is to conduct a Constituent Assembly (CA) election. The political situation is still fluid, but the main political parties have focused their energy on the CA election which is likely to be held in November. Hopefully this election will provide the opportunity to prepare a new constitution for the nation. Apart from the political environment, long hours of power cuts have affected the working environment. Gender based violence is rampant, impunity is widespread and the situation is still unpredictable.

A wide range of activities was implemented under the three thematic components, cross-cutting themes and M&E. Under *Biodiversity Conservation*, activities conducted include focal species monitoring; biophysical assessment of critical sub-watersheds; mobilization of local resource persons (LRPs); training of citizen scientists; livelihood improvement plan preparation; corridor restoration; community based anti-poaching unit (CBAPU) mobilization; governance related activities such as public hearing and public auditing; participatory well-being ranking; and green enterprise development.

Activities carried out during the reporting period under the <u>Sustainable Landscapes</u> component include REDD+ sensitization workshops at the community level; training on payments for ecosystem services (PES) and REDD+; orientation on sustainable forest management; community consultation on the forest carbon benefit sharing mechanism; community forest operational plan (CFOP) renewal; consultation on benefit distribution mechanism through REDD+; and activities to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation including biogas installation, awareness workshops on forest fire fighting, and improved cooking stove training.

In the *Climate Change Adaptation* component we undertook awareness raising, sensitization and training on climate change issues for GoN, consortium partners, CSOs, communities, school students and media. In addition, the Program conducted Integrated Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (ICVCA), Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation, Reflection and Learning (PMERL) training of trainers (ToT) for Local Resource Persons (LRPs), village development committee (VDC) Level Vulnerability Assessment and Planning, Community Learning and Action Center (CLAC) ToT, and exposure visits.

Various activities were conducted under three cross-cutting themes of the Hariyo Ban Program viz. gender and social inclusion (GESI), governance and livelihoods. Activities on mainstreaming **GESI** in

the Hariyo Ban Program included the high profile communication event on International Women's Day (IWD), organized with the theme of amplifying the voices and leadership of women in conservation and climate change adaptation.

A number of activities were conducted during this reporting period pertaining to strengthening **governance** in NRM groups which included governance capacity building and promoting governance practices in the NRM groups. Supporting poor households of the CFUG to improve their livelihoods, establish green enterprises and resources leverage were some of the activities conducted under **livelihoods**.

Monitoring and Evaluation activities included M&E orientation for consortium partner staff, NGO, CBO and grantees; monitoring visits by Hariyo Ban Program core team and joint monitoring by heads of consortium partner organizations, USAID and MoFSC representatives; progress reporting; and regular field monitoring. The Communications unit continued to produce monthly newsletters. During this reporting period, several events were organized in TAL, CHAL and central level to celebrate international women's day through poetry and song competitions, and recognition of men and women change agents.

2. INTRODUCTION

The Hariyo Ban Program began operating in Nepal in August 2011 and will run for a period of five years. Funded by USAID, the Program is being implemented by four core partners: WWF Nepal (prime recipient), Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC), and the Federation of Community Forestry Users in Nepal (FECOFUN). The Hariyo Ban Program works on three core, interwoven components: biodiversity conservation, sustainable landscapes, and climate change adaptation, with livelihoods, governance, and gender and social inclusion being important cross-cutting themes. This Quarterly Performance Report (QPR) covers the period from January to March 2013.

The overall goal of the Hariyo Ban Program is to reduce adverse impacts of climate change and threats to biodiversity in Nepal. The Program will work through site-based interventions in two priority landscapes with high biodiversity value, namely the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) and Chitwan Annapurna Landscape (CHAL). This work will be complemented by supporting the creation of an enabling policy environment at the national level.

The three objectives of the Hariyo Ban Program are:

- Reduce threats to biodiversity in targeted landscapes;
- Build the structures, capacity and operations necessary for effective sustainable landscape management, with a focus on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) readiness;
- Increase the ability of targeted human and ecological communities to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.

3. OVERVIEW OF BENEFICIARIES AND STAKEHOLDERS

The Hariyo Ban Program engaged and worked with the following target beneficiaries and stakeholders during this quarter:

Community Level

- Poor, vulnerable and socially excluded men and women associated with community learning and action centers (CLACs)
- Poor users identified through participatory well-being ranking (PWBR)
- Executive committees and general members of natural resource management (NRM) groups, including community forest user groups (CFUGs), buffer zone community forest user groups (BZCFUGs), buffer zone user committees (BZUCs), conservation area management committees (CAMCs), and community forest coordination committees (CFCCs)
- Executives and members of cooperatives
- Community based anti-poaching unit (CBAPU) members
- Local resource persons (LRPs)
- Members of community adaptation plan of action (CAPA) groups

Nepalese civil society, academia, research centers and private sector organizations

- FECOFUN district chapters
- Institute of Forestry
- Hotel Association Nepal

- Local NGOs
- Cooperatives
- Biogas service providers

Government of Nepal

- Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
- Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
- Department of Forests
- Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
- Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management
- Department of Forest Survey and Research
- Department of Plant Resources
- District Forest Offices
- District Soil Conservation Offices
- National Parks

National Programs

- Multi Stakeholder Forestry Project (MSFP)
- Initiative for Climate Change Adaptation (ICCA)
- Forest Resource Assessment (FRA)
- Nepal Climate Change Support Program (NCCSP)

4. WORKING AREAS

In the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) the Hariyo Ban Program focuses implementation in the Brahmadev, Karnali, Barandabhar, and Kamdi corridors, as well as the Nijgadh and Chandranigahapur bottlenecks of the Parsa Bagmati corridor in TAL. These corridors and bottlenecks include parts of nine districts

(Kanchanpur, Kailali, Bardia, Banke, Dang, Nawalparasi, Chitwan, Rautahat and Bara), 57 VDCs, and 6 municipalities. In the Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape (CHAL), the Program was implemented in the Seti, Marsyangdi and Daraudi river basins, Annapurna Conservation Area, and Manaslu Conservation Area. These areas cover part of seven districts (Gorkha, Lamjung, Tanahun, Kaski, Myagdi, Manang and Mustang), 98 VDCs, and 4 municipalities. During this quarter, Hariyo Ban worked in a total of 21 districts, 182 VDCs, and 9 municipalities in TAL and CHAL.

A list of the VDCs and other details are given in **Annex 1**.

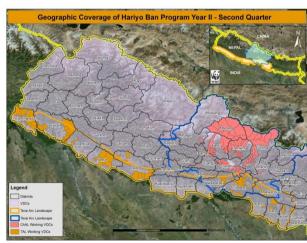


Figure 1: VDC coverage of HBP in TAL and CHAL

5. MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

5.1 Administrative and Operations Activities

5.1.1 Hariyo Ban Program Committees

- i) Program Steering Committee: No PSC meeting was held during this reporting period.
- **PSC-Working Group:** The PSC-Working Group held three meetings during this reporting period (on 8 January, 10 February and 21 March 2013). The meetings discussed and made decisions about the participation of Hariyo Ban Program staff in the regional planning meeting of the MFSC, and financial support for regional planning. The meetings also discussed support for reviving and operationalizing a Landscape Support Unit at the MFSC, and sharing the Hariyo Ban annual work plan for Year 2.
- **Program Management Committee (PMC):** The PMC meeting was held twice during this reporting period (on 28 January and 1 March 2013). Discussions were held on several key topics, including: sharing updates from the MoFSC regional planning meetings, endorsement of various guidelines (e.g. Windows of Opportunity (WOO), small grants for students and CBOs/CSOs, internships, and CAPA preparation), and discussion of the learning strategy. The meetings also discussed the planning for the joint monitoring visit by the heads of the consortium partners, GoN and USAID, as well as managing publications by consortium partners and key points and procedures to be followed.
- **iv) Program Management Unit (PMU):** Regular weekly meetings of the Hariyo Ban Program core team have been held to address the day-to-day issues and priorities.
- v) **Landscape Level Coordination Committees:** No landscape level meetings were conducted in TAL and CHAL during this period.

5.2 Progress on Annual Work Plans

Many of the activities planned in Year 1 were continued during this quarter as well. Status of those activities is given in the following table.

Table 1: Summary of progress in against carried over activities of Year 1 annual work plan as of March 2013)

IR	Activities	Location	Target	Status	Cumulative Achievements (Progress till March 2013)	Remarks			
1.	Biodiversity Conservation								
1.1.1	Undertake research and monitoring of focal	CHAL & TAL	Snow leopard	Ongoing	Data analysis at final stage.	Final report expected in June 2013.			
	species		Grey wolf	Ongoing	Research design work has been completed.	Carried over to Year 2 and progress is reported in quarterly progress report (QPR)-II			
			Rhinoceros	Ongoing	Data Analysis at final stage.	Final report expected in June 2013.			
			Elephant	Ongoing	Field survey completed.				
1.1.2	Promote Blackbuck and Gharial conservation	TAL	1 species (blackbuck) re-introduction	Completed	22 blackbucks were translocated.				
1.1.3	Build capacity to reduce threats to focal species	CHAL & TAL	4 CBAPU training	Completed	4 events completed.	2 events were completed in Year 1. Remaining 2 events have been completed this quarter. Cumulative progress, including Year 2 target reported in QPR-II.			
1.1.4	Detailed study on human- wildlife conflict	TAL	1 study	Completed	Report being finalized.				
	Minimize human-wildlife conflict		2 sites	Completed	Electric fences constructed in two sites; impact monitoring ongoing.	Overall impact will be reported in the third quarter (Q3).			
1.2.1	Undertake landscape assessment and planning	CHAL & TAL	20 studies focused on new corridors and bottlenecks	Ongoing	Total 15 studies were initiated in year 1 and remaining five were initiated in Q1 of year 2.	Overall progress of various studies initiated in Year 1 and 2 is reported in QPR-II report.			

IR	Activities	Location	Target	Status	Cumulative Achievements (Progress till March 2013)	Remarks
			4 plans including climate smart landscape plan for CHAL	Completed	CHAL study completed; CHAL vulnerability assessment report in preparation	Some studies such as biodiversity profile and critical corridor assessment of CHAL were merged in the CHAL assessment.
1.2.2	restoration in selected corridors and bottlenecks	TAL	6 critical sites supported for forest restoration	Ongoing	Support in 5 sites completed.	The remaining work carried over to Year 2 and the progress is reported in QPR-II.
1.2.3	Invasive species management	TAL	Develop mechanism for biological control of invasive species and removal of invasive species in wetlands and corridors	Ongoing	Research on identifying control agent for water hyacinth in collaboration with NARC is ongoing.	Carried over to Year 2 and progress reported in QPR-II
1.3.1	Build capacity and support community learning and action centers	CHAL & TAL	126 trainings	Completed	Support provided to community learning and action centers.	
1.3.2	Promote improved natural resource governance	CHAL & TAL	25 CLACs	Completed	25 CLACs established to strengthen the internal governance of NRM groups and empowerment of marginalized groups.	
			1 workshop	Completed	Good governance training for LRP and District Coordinators	

IR	Activities	Location	Target	Status	Cumulative Achievements (Progress till March 2013)	Remarks
			75 wellbeing ranking and resource allocation plans	Completed	completed. 99 well-being ranking activities conducted. All groups were sensitized on the resource allocation plans. Some of the resource rich groups have allocated funds for the livelihoods improvement of poor users.	
			111 public hearing public auditing (PHPA) events	Completed	118 PHPAs conducted	
			Mobilization of 11 LRPs	Completed	85 LRPs trained and mobilized	
1.4.1	Support community groups for livelihood improvement plans and green enterprises	CHAL & TAL	1 study on market value chain analysis (MVCA)	Ongoing	Value chain analysis in ACAP area is ongoing.	
			8 trainings	Completed	7 trainings completed on LIP 1 LIP training conducted	
			Preparation of 100 LIPs	completed	45 LIPs prepared; 179 households have been identified for LIP support Additional 148 LIPs were prepared.	Based on the PWBR and UCPVA, total 179 ultra-poor HHs in poverty pockets and vulnerable sites have been selected and capacitated to prepare the LIP. The remaining LIP will be completed during the first quarter of year two.

IR	Activities	Location	Target	Status	Cumulative Achievements (Progress till March 2013)	Remarks
			Support for 146 biogas units	Completed	278 units constructed	
			35 workshops	Ongoing	7 workshops on LIP preparation conducted 11 workshops on forest certification conducted.	Remaining activities carried over to Year 2 and progress will be reported in next quarter.
			2 exposure visits	Completed	3 exposure visits completed.	Two additional exposure visits were completed in Q2.
1.4.2	Pilot wildlife premium schemes (WPS)	TAL	1 WPS guideline	Ongoing	Concept note prepared	Will try to pilot in year 2
			4 WPS support	Delayed		Could not be provided as the wildlife premium scheme was not ready.
1.4.3	Identification of key sites for community-based tourism	CHAL	2 studies to identify potential sites	Completed	Eco-tourism study and plan development for two sites completed.	
1.5.1	Review existing laws/ rules/regulations related to conservation	National	1 study to review existing conservation policies	Ongoing		Carried over to Year 2 and progress reported in QPR-II.
			1 workshop	Delayed		Carried over to Year 2 and progress reported in QPR-II.
			1 policy advocacy	Delayed		Carried over to Year 2 and progress reported in QPR-II.
2.	Sustainable Landscape Ma		enenn	·		
2.1 2.1.1	Analysis, formulation and Support formulation,	National	of REDD+ polic 2 national	ies and strate On track	gies supported	Carried over to Year 2 and
2.1.1	amendment and	ivational	policies	On track		progress reported in QPR-II.

IR	Activities	Location	Target	Status	Cumulative Achievements (Progress till March 2013)	Remarks
	Implementation of policies, strategies, standards, and guidelines for national REDD+ program		1 set of guidelines	Completed	Support provided to MoFSC to develop a set of guidelines for hiring Chief Executive Officers of MoFSC parastatal organizations.	
2.1.2	Support capacity building and strengthening of institutional frameworks	National	Equipment for REDD Cell	Completed	Equipment provided.	
	including the National REDD Cell to implement REDD+ strategy and RPP		Central level stakeholders meetings	Completed.	Stakeholder meetings conducted.	
2.1.3	Support for developing protocols/tools, awareness raising and issue-based advocacy for REDD+ policies, strategies and guidelines	CHAL, TAL, National	REDD+ awareness materials	Ongoing		Carried over to Year 2 and progress reported in QPR-II.
			REDD+ manuals	Delayed		Carried over to Year 2 and
2.2	Capacity for forest invento	rv and GH		and equitable	benefit sharing developed	progress reported in QPR-II.
2.2.1	Support design and implementation of a cost-effective and accurate system for reference scenarios and MRV	National	Reference emission level (REL) system-1 set of guidelines	Delayed		Carried over to Year 2 and progress reported in QPR
			REL for CHAL-1	On going	Emission baseline for CHAL estimated.	Carried over to Year 2 and progress reported in QPR
2.2.2	Build capacity at all levels for forest governance, inventory and GHG	CHAL, TAL, National	Capacity needs assessment-1	Completed	Report being finalized.	
	monitoring		Capacity	On going		Carried over to Year 2 and

IR	Activities	Location	Target	Status	Cumulative Achievements (Progress till March 2013)	Remarks
			building based on need			progress reported in QPR-II.
2.2.3	Support establishment of national carbon accounting system	National	National Carbon Account	Ongoing		Carried over to Year 2 and progress reported in QPR
2.2.4	Support design and implementation of an equitable benefit sharing mechanism for REDD+ program	National ; CHAL	Review report-1	Ongoing		Carried over to Year 2 and progress reported in QPR
2.3	Drivers of deforestation an	d forest de	gradation analy	zed and addi	ressed	
2.3.1	Identify the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and appropriate community based measures to tackle them	CHAL, TAL	Identified drivers for CHAL-1	Completed	Physiographic zone wise drivers of deforestation, degradation, and their root and underlying causes were identified in CHAL. Strategic options to address those drivers were also identified.	
2.3.2	Address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation	CHAL, TAL	Identification of appropriate options to address drivers	Completed	Forest fire management training and equipment support; rehabilitation of degraded land, biogas plant establishment support, Improved cook stove distributed 75 km of fire line is completed; ICS promoter training conducted. Plantation established in 37 ha	
2.3.3	Promote community based sustainable resource management and good governance	CHAL, TAL	CFUG and GoN managed forests of TAL and CHAL	Ongoing	Forest management training provided; CFOP revision initiated, record keeping and accounting keeping training provided to local communities	Carried over to Year 2 and progress reported in QPR-II.

IR	Activities	Location	Target	Status	Cumulative Achievements (Progress till March 2013)	Remarks
2.3.4	Participatory development in TAL (cost share activity)			Ongoing	Support to communities in forest restoration, and alternate source of energy (biogas, ICS)	Continued in Year 2 and progress reported in QPR-II.
2.4	Payments for carbon credi	ts including	g other ecosyste	m services tes	sted and expanded	
2.4.1	Conduct feasibility study and identify opportunities for REDD+ and other PES mechanisms	TAL, CHAL	Feasibility report -1	Delayed		Carried over to Year 2 and progress reported in QPR-II.
2.4.2	Support formulation of enabling policies, guidelines and advocacy for PES mechanisms	National				Not planned in year 1
2.4.3	Develop and implement a carbon financing project	TAL, CHAL	Consultation report-1	Completed	Consultation workshop with multi- stakeholder for biogas gold standard project completed and report produced.	
3.	Climate Change Adaptatio	n				
3.1	Government and civil soc practices increased	iety unders	standing on cli	mate change	vulnerability and gender- equitable	e and socially inclusive adaptation
3.1.1	Train government and civil society representatives on climate	TAL, CHAL, National	TNA-1,	Completed	TNA assessment completed report being finalized.	
	change issues and gender-		TOT-2	Completed	2 TOTs completed.	
	equitable and socially inclusive adaptation practices		Sensitization workshops- 72	Completed	169 sensitization workshops and campaigns conducted.	
			Trainings on GESI- 4	Completed	4 training events conducted and a consolidated report produced	1 General TOT conducted
3.1.2	Integrate climate change issues into existing academic curricula	National	Assessment - 1	Completed.	Supported ISAS to conduct Summer School on Climate Change Adaptation.	

IR	Activities	Location	Target	Status	Cumulative Achievements (Progress till March 2013)	Remarks
3.1.3	Conduct research/studies and disseminate results to enhance knowledge on climate change and its impacts on biodiversity, water, food security, disaster risk, energy and infrastructure	National	Studies as part of baseline and CHAL Rapid Assessment	Ongoing	CHAL Assessment gathered information on climate variability and changes. It measured adaptation options with a broader recommendation	Carried over to Year 2 and progress reported in QPR-II.
3.2	Pilot demonstration actions	s for vulner	rability reduction	on conducted	and expanded	
3.2.1	Design and field test integrated vulnerability assessment tools in selected communities and ecosystems	CHAL, TAL and National	6 sites	Completed	14 sites	3 vulnerability assessment conducted
3.2.2	Build capacity at all levels and conduct vulnerability assessment	CHAL, TAL and National	TOT-1	Completed	3 TOTs conducted 2 CAPA related PMERL workshops conducted 1 CAP preparation workshop conducted	
3.2.3	Develop and support implementation of gender equitable and socially inclusive community adaptation plans (CAPs)	CHAL, TAL and National	CAPs -12	Completed	4 CAPAs prepared Additional 12 CAPAs were completed 1 CAPA implemented	
3.2.4	Build the capacity of key government agencies at all levels to mainstream climate change into broader economic planning	CHAL, TAL and National	Workshop - 1	completed.		Carried over to Year 2 and progress reported in QPR-II.
3.3	Participatory and simplifie	d system fo	or vulnerability	monitoring e	stablished	

IR	Activities	Location	Target	Status	Cumulative Achievements (Progress till March 2013)	Remarks
3.3.1	Design and field test a participatory and simplified system for vulnerability monitoring	CHAL and TAL	Sites - 6	Completed.	4 completed 7 CAPA related PMERL orientations conducted; 1 LRP TOT on PMERL preparation training conducted	Monitoring plan of Community based adaptation included in CAPAs.
3.3.2	Implement the PM&E for vulnerability monitoring by building capacity of the local authorities and CBOs and institutionalization of monitoring system	CHAL and TAL	Sites - 12	Ongoing	Inbuilt in 4 CAPAs. PMERL inbuilt with 1 CAPA	Carried over to Year 2 and progress reported in QPR-II.
3.3.3	Monitor trends in climate variability and change at the landscape level	CHAL and TAL	1 number	Ongoing		Carried over to Year 2 and progress reported in QPR-II.
3.4	Creation, amendment and	execution o	of adaptation po	olicies and str	ategies supported	
3.4.1	Support CFUGs, FECOFUN and other CBO federations to conduct evidence-based advocacy campaigns, participate in critical policy dialogues, and disseminate climate and adaptation information to their constituencies	CHAL and TAL	Community Learning and Action Centers - 75	Completed.	75 CLACs established for dissemination of climate change adaptation information including policies related to climate change	84 issue based CC sensitization campaigns conducted
3.4.2	Support consultation on climate vulnerability and adaptation issues with Constituent Assembly members and parliamentary committee	National	Consultation -1	Partially completed	Meeting with Climate Change Network held and sharing of biodiversity and climate change issues in inter-religious meeting undertaken.	Meeting with Constituent Assembly members and parliamentary committee was not possible as both CA and Parliament were dissolved in May 2012.

IR	Activities	Location	Target	Status	Cumulative Achievements (Progress till March 2013)	Remarks
	on natural resources, women groups, ethnic minority groups and religious leaders.					
3.4.3	Support local authorities at district level under program landscapes to integrate climate change adaptation into existing development planning and disaster risk management processes	CHAL and TAL	Districts - 6	Not completed.		Deferred to year 2. The learning from CAPAs has to be incorporated in the development plans.

Note: Progress of multi-year activities (which were not expected to be complete in Year 1 and similar activities also planned in Year 2) has been cumulatively reported in QPR-II of Year 2.

The following progress has been made during second quarter on implementing the year 2 work plan.

Biodiversity Conservation

IR 1: Biodiversity conserved

Objective: To reduce threats to biodiversity in target landscapes

IR- Biodiversity conserved: Indicators- 1.1 ha of bio-diverse area (forest, wetlands, grasslands) under improved management; 1.2 Populations of focal species increased 1.2.2 Number of people receiving training in NRM and/or biodiversity conservation; USAID standard Indicator 4.8.1-26 Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance; Indicator 4.8.1-6 Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance; 4.8.1-29 Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance

The Hariyo Ban Program has adopted a threat based approach to biodiversity conservation. The threat assessments at the landscape, corridor, and basin/sub-watershed level have been an important part of this approach. The landscape and corridor level threat assessments have been completed, and the watershed and site level assessments are planned for completion next quarter. The Hariyo Ban Program has devised appropriate interventions to address priority threats to species and landscapes. Similarly, governance, livelihoods and gender and social inclusion as cross-cutting themes have been integrated into the component activities.

A number of activities pertaining to biodiversity conservation, governance and livelihoods improvement were conducted during this quarter. These activities include focal species monitoring; biophysical assessment of critical sub-watersheds; mobilization of LRPs; training citizen scientists; livelihood improvement plan preparation; corridor restoration; CBAPU mobilization; governance related activities such as public hearing and public auditing; participatory well-being ranking; and green enterprise development.

A total of 14,206 people, including 7,108 women (50.0%), 2,135 Dalit (15.0%), 4,609 Janajatis (32.4%), 5,980 Brahmin/Chhetri/Thakuri (42.1%), 136 Madhesi (1.0%), and 112 others (0.8%) participated in various trainings, workshops, campaigns, and governance assessments under this component.

The summary of progress against the Quarterly plan is provided in Table-2.

Table 2: Summary of progress in Biodiversity Conservation

IR	Activities	Target	Year II Q1 Q2 Q 3 Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks				
1.	Biodiversity Conservation									
1.1	Threat to focal species red	luced								
1.1.1	Research and monitoring									
	Ecological research on grey wolf/musk deer	2 species		On track		NTNC has now finalized the proposals with detailed methodology & is now preparing to initiate the study. The study will be continued throughout 4 th quarter & may also go beyond then.				
	Regular monitoring of focal species and birds in corridors	4 species		On track	Study plan completed.	Plan for monitoring focal mammalian species and birds is prepared & the ground work will be started in 3 rd quarter.				
	Feasibility study for re- introduction of rhino, swamp deer and wild water buffalo	3 species		On track	Feasibility study timeline and methodology completed.	Series of Technical Committee meetings were held to discuss & decide the dates for undertaking feasibility studies. The technical committee decided to undertake water buffalo feasibility study in mid-April & other two (for rhino and swamp deer) in early June. The reports of all 3 studies will be ready by mid-July.				
	Red panda and dolphin monitoring	2 species		On track	Red Panda monitoring methodologies and preparations completed.	Methodologies & mechanism for red panda monitoring is finalized. Monitoring will be done through community participation & will be started in third quarter. Dolphin				

ID	A -4°°4°	Т4		Yea	ır II		C4-4	A -1	D
IR	Activities	Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks
								Dolphin monitoring begun.	monitoring in Narayani &Rapti was carried out along with gharial monitoring. Dolphin monitoring in Koshi will be done in 3 rd quarter & in Karnali in 4 th quarter during the monsoon.
	Rhino ID and Prey base monitoring	1 species/5 corridors					On track	Rhino ID is ongoing in Sauraha block	Biodiversity monitoring in corridors will be done by engaging local communities and will start in 3 rd quarter
	Climate change impact on species and their habitats	4 sites					On track	In-house discussion on site selection and methodology to be employed to monitor climate change impact on species and ecosystem is complete. Draft report on impact of climate change in habitat has been prepared and shared for	Four sites have been proposed for setting up the grids. These sites are Barandabhar area in Siwalik region, Panchase in Mid hill, Lete/Ghasa area in high mountain and west north of Kagbeni area in the trans-Himalayan region. Ground verification followed by monitoring will be done in 3 rd quarter.
*****							0 1	review	
WWF cost share	Support to tiger conservation authority and WCCB						On track	The National Tiger Conservation Committee and central level WCCB meetings	

ID	A 44.	Toward		Yea	ar II		C4-4		D 1
IR	Activities	Target	Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks
								were held.	
1.1.2	Species Conservation and re-introduction								
	Blackbuck/ gharial/ vulture/ghoral	4 species					On track	Translocation of blackbuck from the captive population is complete.	Plans have been made to capture & translocate additional blackbuck from the wild population of Khairapur.
	Management of new blackbuck population	1 site					On track	Biological behavior is being monitored	This will be continued throughout the year
	Important flora (Bijaya sal/Chanp, Okhar, Kaulo) conservation	3 species					On track		In-situ conservation of these species and propagation through nursery development is ongoing
NTNC Cost share	Blackbuck population monitoring						On track		
WWF Cost share	Gharial conservation activities						On track	A wild population survey conducted in all major river system bearing gharial. The results confirmed 124 gharials in Nepal with 45,63,14 and 2 gharials in Rapti, Narayani, Babai and Karnali rivers respectively. River Rangers Program continued in Rapti and	

IR	Activities	Target			ır II	Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q 3 Q4		Narayani rivers. Two patrols conducted every month. Ex-situ facilities upgraded in Bardia and Chitwan NP.	
1.1.3	Build capacity to reduce th	reat to focal s	ecies	5	•			
	Formation of CBAPOs	25CBAPOs				On track	1 new CBAPO was formed in this quarter.	Formation of the 9 planned CBAPOs will be completed in 3 rd & early 4 th quarter.
	Capacity building/ mobilization of Community-based anti- poaching operations (CBAPOs)	74CBAPOs				On track		10 out of 13 trainings planned in 2 nd quarter have been completed.
	Capacity building on wildlife monitoring	12 persons				On track		Training will be done in 3 rd & 4 th quarter.
	Support CBAPO network	1 network				Completed		
	GLA institutional capacity building	12 sites				On track		
	Train and establish Citizen Scientists (eco-clubs)	1825 persons				On track	24 citizen scientists have been trained.	
WWF Cost share	Support to anti-poaching activities including infrastructure improvement and site level sweeping operations and capacity building of PA staff					Completed	13 items of field gear supported to BNP and BaNP. 11 CBAPO trainings organized for 303 including 76 women CBAPOs. CBAPU day	

ID	A 4° *4°	TD 4		Yea	ar II		Status	A 1.	n 1
IR	Activities	Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks
								celebrated in at Dalla with participation of 7000 CBAPUs on 10th March.	
1.1.4	Management of HWC								
	Relief and rescue fund establishment	3 site							No activities planned for this quarter.
	HWC mitigation	20 km					On track	15 km power fence has been established to minimize HWC in Bhimmapur, VDC, Bardia along Nepal India border	Although planned for 3 rd quarter the fence was established earlier, realizing the severity of the conflict
	H-CL conflict mapping	1 study					On track		Draft ToR prepared
	H-SL conflict mitigation mechanism sharing event in KCA	1					Completed		Completed during this quarter
1.1.5	Transboundary cooperation	on .	•	•					
	Transboundary meetings	5 meetings					Delayed		This activity was planned to occur in January, but was delayed due to lengthy official procedures. This activity is expected to be held in the latter part of the 3 rd quarter.
WWF Cost share	Support DNPWC to strengthen transboundary cooperation						On track	Central level trans- boundary meeting with India and China has been carried out.	

IR	Activities	Target	Year II Q1 Q2 Q 3 Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks
1.2	Threats to targeted landsc	ape reduced				
1.2.1	Under take habitat restora	tion and mana	ngement			
	GIS based database and range post level profile	8 range post		On track		ToR has been developed
	Habitat (grassland) management	365 ha		On track		Ground work has started & will continue until the end of 3 rd quarter
	Habitat restoration in corridors and bottlenecks	100 ha		On track		Ground work for site selection for restoration is completed & restoration will be initiated in 3 rd quarter
	Support for World Peace Botanical Garden	1		On track	Inauguration of garden was held on 15 February 2013.	Management plan preparation is ongoing and will be completed by end of 3 rd quarter
	Land use mapping	2 PAs		On track		Meeting held with DNPWC prepared an outline for the ToR. This activity will be accomplished by the end of the 3 rd quarter.
	Promotion of biogas to reduce pressure in forest	200 plants		On track	44 biogas plants are in the final stage in Jhalari and Rautalibichhuwa VDC, Kanchanpur	Installation of biogas plants in targeted communities will continue
	Livestock grazing pressure management	6		On track		Interaction with communities in critical corridors to establish practical mechanism for grazing control is ongoing. Field activities will be started in the 3 rd quarter.
	Water supply mechanism for wildlife	1 system		On track		Preliminary work for ground feasibility survey is ongoing. The installation will be started as soon as the feasibility report recommends the

IR	Activities	Target		Year		Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1 (<u>22 Q</u>	3 Q4			site.
1.2.2	Wetland management and	l invasive speci	es cont	rol				
	Mechanism for biological control of water hyacinth	1 study				On track		Research is ongoing.
	Community engagement to manage IAPS in forest ecosystems	100 ha				On track		Sites for IAPS control has been identified and will be started in next quarter.
	Community engagement to manage IAPS in one critical wetland	1 wetland				On track		Field visit was made by a team representing HB, TAL and WWF central office. Outlines for implementation mechanism were developed.
	Updating of Ramsar Information Sheet (RIS) for Beesh Hazar and Jagadishpur	2 RIS				On track		Will be completed in the 3 rd quarter.
	Wetland restoration and management	6 wetlands				On track		Site visit was made to identify the critical lakes in core areas and critical corridor. The work will be initiated in the third quarter and accomplished before the monsoon rain starts.
1.2.3	Critical sub-watershed ma	nagement						
	Assessment of biophysical/socio-economic condition and preparation of subwatershed plans	4 assessment & plan preparation				On track		ToR finalized & advertisement made for hiring consultants. The reports of bio-physical assessment of 6 subwatersheds are expected to come at the beginning of the 3 rd quarter.
	Support to communities (including women) to implement sub-watershed	4 plans						No activities planned for this quarter.

IR	Activities	Target	Q1		r II Q 3 Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks
	management plan							
1.3	Internal governance of cor	nmunity group	s res	pons	ible for o	ecosystem managem	nent strengthened	
1.3.1	Build capacity& promote	nat. resource go	overn	ance	e			
	Orientation on forest certification at CF/district level	15 CFUGs, 2 district level				Delayed		Relevance is under discussion
	Capacitate LRPs and their mobilization	>100 persons				On track	29 LRPs trained this quarter.	Capacity building training for 29 LRPs was done in March & will continue.
	Train NRM groups including CAMCs in governance, biodiversity conservation and GESI	51 trainings						No activities planned for this quarter.
	Support NRM groups in conservation activities	30						No activities planned for this quarter.
	Support governance strengthening and promotion activities (PGA, PWBR, PHPA, livelihood improvement, equitable benefit sharing, GESI etc.)	210						No activities planned for this quarter. However, governance related interaction programs were done through CLACS in 2 nd quarter also
	GESI issue assessment in NRM groups	1				On track	Selection of consultant for GESI assessment already done	The consultant will start the assessment from early next quarter.
	GESI TOT for staff, LRPs and CSs	2				On track	One event of GESI training was conducted in Dalla, Khata Corridor, Bardia	Will continue into the 3 rd quarter

ID	A -4°'4°	Т4	<u> </u>	ear II	Status	A -1.:	Domonlos
IR	Activities	Target	Q1 Q	Q2 Q 3 Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks
	CFD Guidelines, CFUG FOPs, Constitution, Forest Law and By-laws orientation, account/record keeping	80			On track	16 orientations on CFD guidelines completed in TAL & 1 orientation on account/record keeping completed in Bardia	The orientation program will continue in 3 rd and 4 th quarter
	Consolidation of landscape level issues on NRM governance (comparative analysis of PGA)	1			On track	Draft ToR has been prepared and shared for comments. This activity will be initiated in next quarter	
	ToT on leadership (women leaders/power agents) for NRM/biodiversity conservation)	2			Delayed		This activity will be done after gender mainstreaming strategy is finalized by mid-3 rd quarter
	Leadership capacity (local women leaders /power agents for NRM/biodiversity conservation)	12					This activity will be done after gender mainstreaming strategy is finalized by mid-3 rd quarter
1.3.2	Awareness building progra	ams			-		
	Awareness on biodiversity conservation, climate change issues through audio-visual, eco-clubs, mass campaigns and printed materials				On track	5 awareness workshops on biodiversity conservation & CC issues completed.	Will be continued until 4 th quarter

ID	A			Yea	r II	G		ъ.				
IR	Activities	Target	Q1	Q2	Q 3 Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks				
	Documentation of success stories and sharing											
1.3.3	Community Learning and	Action Center										
	Learning documentation, assess/profile development	1				On track		Aim to complete this by early part of the 3 rd quarter.				
1.4	Income from sustainable s	ources of liveli	hoods	for	forest de	pendent communiti	ies increased					
1.4.1	Review feasibility of wildli	Review feasibility of wildlife premium scheme										
	Study on biodiversity conservation incentives	1						No activities planned for this quarter.				
1.4.2												
	Green enterprise development support	10				On track	Hariyo Ban selected CFUG recipients, granted 216,000 NRs, and CFUGs contributed 40,000 NRs for Sisnu (nettle) powder production.	Good progress has been made for green enterprise development and HBP will continue to support the enterprises.				
	Promotion of community managed tourism	5				On track	Hariyo Ban has selected five sites for this activity: Madi & Sukla-Ghodaghodi complex in TAL, Syange, Panchase and Resunga in CHAL.	The support will be provided in 3 rd quarter.				
	LIP preparation and support	224				On track	201 LIPs prepared during this quarter	This will continue during the next quarter also.				

ID	A 4. *4.	T 4		Yea	ar II	Gt. 4	4.11	Domonles
IR	Activities	Target	Q1	Q2	Q 3 Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks
	Micro-credit and IGA	23				On track	Numerous groups have initiated the process of registration as cooperatives.	Details will be reported in the next quarter.
	Skill based training and livelihood support (Sonaha, Majhi, Chepang, Bote etc.)	393				On track	Selection of target sites and communities is complete.	The training will be done in the 3 rd quarter, followed by support for livelihood activities.
	Livelihood support for CBAPOs	2				On track	Series of discussions with CBAPOs is complete.	This activity will be implemented in the 3 rd and 4 th quarters.
	Livelihood support in HWC prone areas targeting for women	200				On track		Selection of targeted members of the beneficiaries is ongoing. Work to start in 3 rd quarter.
	Education for HWC victims' families and children	40				On track		Selection of targeted members of the beneficiaries is ongoing. Work to start in 3 rd quarter.
	Learning from best practices	3 exposures						The work will be started in the middle of the 3 rd quarter.
	Livelihood for CF users	1						No activities planned for this quarter.
	Feasibility survey for tea plantation	10				On track		Series of discussions with experts have been completed. The study will be initiated in the 3 rd quarter.
	Cultivation of broom grass and cardamom	10						No activities planned for this quarter.
	Swertia cultivation and marketing	2				Delayed		This activity was moved to the 3 rd quarter mainly due to delay in site

TD				Yea	ar II	G4 4		Remarks
IR	Activities	Target	Q1	Q2	Q 3 Q4	Status	Achievements	
								and targeted community selection.
	Agro-based enterprises	13						No activities planned for this quarter.
	Bamboo plantation and handicraft	23						No activities planned for this quarter.
	Conservation model village	2				On track		A series of discussions within Hariyo Ban core team and local stakeholder were made. Decision for sites for promoting conservation model village is expected to be done by mid-3 rd quarter
1.5	Creation, amendment and	enforcement	of bio	dive	rsity poli	cies and strategies	s supported	
	Provide support to preparation of National Biodiversity conservation strategy NBS)/implementation plan	2 policies				On track		Discussion with the ministry is ongoing & we expect to support into the middle of the 3 rd quarter.
	Species declaration guideline for birds	1 guideline				On track		Discussion of ToR is ongoing; work will be started by early 3 rd quarter.
	National level CSO consultation on NBS	2				On track		Will begin in the 3 rd quarter.
	Policy awareness on National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act and other conservation policies	8				On track		Preparation of policy awareness materials is ongoing and is expected to be prepared by mid-3 rd quarter. The awareness program will be started as soon as the materials are prepared.
	Support ACA handover process	1				On track		Interaction with NTNC senior management team is ongoing.
	Policy advocacy on buffer	1				On track		

IR	Activities	Activities Target	Year II				C404mg	A alai arram anta	Domondo
IK	Activities		Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks
	zone (BZ) policy								
	Promotion and awareness on Gender and social inclusion related issues	3							No activities planned for this quarter

Completed On track Delayed Cancelled

Highlights of the key activities conducted during this quarter are described below.

ID based rhino monitoring (Activity 1.1.1)

ID based monitoring helps with surveillance of individual animals, and helps reduce the risk of poaching. NTNC has started to catalogue and develop a profile of rhinos inhabiting the low, dense areas in Chitwan, Bardia and Suklaphanta.

In Chitwan, ID based monitoring started the second week of February 2013, and wildlife technicians from NTNC's Biodiversity Conservation Center (BCC) in Sauraha are engaged in preparing the profile in the Sauraha block. So far, NTNC-BCC has prepared master ID files of 44 individual rhinos in the Sauraha block, and the work will be continued until all of the animals are profiled. During the ID monitoring, the rhino with ID 2, named Lumsi Pothi, gave birth to a calf which is now 2-3 months old (Figure 1). The ID profile of the calf has yet to be created. During the monitoring in July-August 2012, Lumsi Pothi was seen with her sub-adult female calf, Puchhar Bange Pothi (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Lumsi Pothi (ID2) with 2-3 month old calf (March, 2013)



Figure 3: Lumsi Pothi (ID2) with old sub-adult calf Puchhar Bange (August, 2012)

Train and establish Citizen Scientists in the target communities (Activity 1.1.3)

A total of 27 Citizen Scientists have been trained with support from the Hariyo Ban Program. Initially, they were provided the basic Citizen Scientist training and forest inventory training. During this quarter, wildlife monitoring training was provided for 24 Citizen Scientists (12 former trainees from Khata and Karnali corridor and 12 new trainees from Kamdi and Laljhadi corridor) from 27 February to 2 March, 2013. The participants received training on biodiversity conservation and biodiversity status in Nepal, different methods of wildlife monitoring, and practical sessions were conducted in the Community Forests.



Figure 4: Participants working in the field

Establish, train, and equip community-based anti-poaching groups, including information-gathering networks (Activity 1.1.3)

Efforts to form and strengthen community based anti-poaching units continue to receive support from the Hariyo Ban Program. During this quarter, 251 CBAPU members, including 124 women, from 10 CBAPUs were trained. The objective of these trainings was to raise awareness among the CBAPOs about their roles and responsibilities in combating poaching activities, and communicating the importance of biodiversity conservation and what CBAPUs can contribute. The ground work has been done to form 9 CBAPUs, and will be completed in the first part of the third quarter.

The Hariyo Ban Program also supported the celebration of Community Based Anti-Poaching Unit (CBAPU) Day in Dalla, Suryapatuwa VDC, Bardia National Park Buffer Zone (Khata Corridor), on 10 March, 2013. The event was organized by Bardia National Park (BNP). The celebration of CBAPU Day was meant to motivate volunteers and disseminate the conservation message to a large audience. More than 5,000 individuals, including 1,000 CBAPU members, took part in the celebration. The slogan of this year was "Youth concern, zero stealing and poaching". The program was led by the Chairperson of the Buffer Zone Management Committee of BNP. The Secretary of the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Dr. K.C. Paudel, was the chief guest, while other guests included Mr. Netra Sharma from USAID and Ms. Judy Oglethorpe, Chief of Party of the Hariyo Ban Program. The popular actor Mr. Rajesh Hamal and WWF's Young Conservation Ambassador, Ms. Shristi Shrestha, also attended the event. At the event, various individuals and organizations were honored for their contribution to the field of biodiversity conservation. The celebration helped to boost the motivation and enthusiasm among the youth volunteers as well as effectively disseminate the message about conservation. The Hariyo Ban Program supported the participation of 10 CBAPUs in the celebration.

Monitoring of re-introduced blackbuck (Activity 1.1.2)

Hariyo Ban continues monitoring the re-introduced blackbuck in the Hirapur Phanta, Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve, Kanchanpur. The activities include regular monitoring of electric fencing, counting animals each day, recording deaths, performing grazing and habitat management related activities (such as uprooting and clearing unwanted and unpalatable grass species), recording the health status



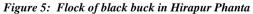




Figure 6: New born black buck

of animals, and recording births. For this purpose, two junior wildlife technicians are employed in the

The current population of blackbuck is 28. Though 8 births took place after the re-introduction in Hirapur Phanta, the population has remained the same due to an equal number of natural deaths.

However, the newly born calves are more accustomed to a natural environment than the source population, so it is expected that the individuals recently born will be more resilient in a semi-natural environment.

Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) mitigation (Activity 1.1.4)

A total of 15 km of electric fencing was installed in Bhimapur VDC of Bardia district. Bhimapur VDC lies in the Karnali River Corridor linking Katerniyaghat Wildlife Sanctuary of India to the Churia Range of Kailali District and Bardia National Park (BNP) through Karnali River. Six wards are stretched along the Nepal-India border, and crop raiding occurs frequently with wild elephants and rhinos inhabiting the area. Retaliatory killings of wildlife, including elephant, have been observed in the area. This is one of the most serious HWC areas identified by the HWC study. Other particularly serious HWC areas include the eastern TAL in Bara, Rautahat and Chitwan, as well as Bardia and Kailali.



Figure 7: Hoarding board to inform people about the fence.

A total of 1,031 HH benefit directly from the electric fence in Bhimapur VDC. The fence protects around 2,700 ha of cultivated land, and is expected to significantly reduce the current annual loss of crops due to wildlife damage, which is worth NRs. 11,134,000.

1.2Threats to targeted landscape reduced.

Support to develop a World Peace Biodiversity Garden (WPBG) in Rani Ban, Kaski district. Hariyo Ban Program supported the Department of Plant Resources (DoPR) to develop a World Peace Biodiversity Garden (WPBG) in Rani Ban, Kaski district. Rani Ban is a national forest and covers 164.76 ha. It adjoins the popular tourist destination of Fewa Lake, on the opposite shore from the Pokhara town. Above the forest is the Buddhist Peace Pagoda, an important part of the Pokhara skyline and destination for many thousands of tourists, local people and pilgrims annually The main aim is to support conservation of the biological diversity and natural ecosystems of the Fewa Lake and adjoining forest, Rani Ban; and promote ecotourism. Hariyo Ban Program supported: i) inauguration of WPBG, ii) preparation of Management Plan (ongoing), and iii) support to office set up including communication and equipment (computer, laser printer, laptop with accessories, GPS, digital camera and clinometers) to help smooth operation and monitoring of the planned activities.

As planned, the program was inaugurated on 15th February by Dr. Krishna Chandra Poudel, Secretary, MoFSC. Judy Oglethorpe, Hariyo Ban Chief of Party, also made remarks during the inauguration program and highlighted the importance of this kind of initiatives.



Figures 8 & 9: World Peace Biodiversity Garden inauguration on 15 February 2013

Preparation of management plan has already been started and is expected to be completed by early 4th quarter. The site office has been set up near the Garden and equipment provided by Hariyo Ban Program has already reached to the site office and are in operation.

Strengthening governance of natural resource management groups (Activity 1.3.1)

A variety of activities were conducted during this reporting period pertaining to strengthening governance in NRM groups. The activities included orientation to the Community Forestry Development Guidelines of 2009, training on governance for government line agencies and NRM groups, and gender and social inclusion (GESI). The impact of various governance related activities of Hariyo Ban have started to become visible in different CFUGs. As a result of governance training, the CFUGs managed to recover some group funds that had previously been misused., This activity was also helpful to increase the representation of women and marginalized communities in the executive committees, allocate of group funds to support livelihoods of poor households, maintain more transparent operations of CFUGs, and increase coordination and linkages with other agencies. Community Learning and Action Centers have also contributed to strengthening the governance of CFUGs by raising pertinent issues and demanding more transparent and accountable CFUG actions.

<u>Support community groups for livelihoods improvement plan, green enterprises and ecotourism (Activity 1.4.1)</u>

Support Livelihood Improvement Plans (LIP)

The Hariyo Ban Program has supported the implementation of Livelihood Improvement Plans for 201 poor households from 28 CFUGs of Tanahun, Lamjung, Kaski, Gorkha, Chitwan, Banke, Bardia and Kanchanpur districts. The poor households have selected different livelihood options based on their socio-economic condition. About 84% of the livelihoods options are related to on-farm activities, and 16% are off-farm activities. A total of 106 households (53%) have selected goat farming as their livelihoods option, followed by pig rearing (39 HH), opening a grocery store (18 HH), buffalo farming (10 HH), sewing (6 HH), poultry farming (6 HH), vegetable cultivation (5 HH), and others (11 HH) (Figure 10).

During this reporting period, the Hariyo Ban Program provided seed money and the CFUGs allocated matching funds for implementation of the LIPs. The seed money is a grant to the CFUGs, and the individuals are required to return the interest free loan to the CFUGs in compliance with the mutual agreement. The Hariyo Ban Program provided a total of Rs. 1,300,000 (53%) and the CFUGs provided Rs. 1,130,750 (47%), for a total of Rs. 2,430,750 (Figure 11). CFUGs in Tanahun district supported themselves with their own financial resources, and the Hariyo Ban Program provided the technical support including LIP preparation and training. members of the LIP are provided the necessary skills to support enterprises they select, with changes in income and other attributes continually monitored. The strategy of the Hariyo Ban program is to encourage CFUGs to allocate resources for the poor users as stipulated in the Community Forestry Development Guidelines. The Hariyo Ban Program will work

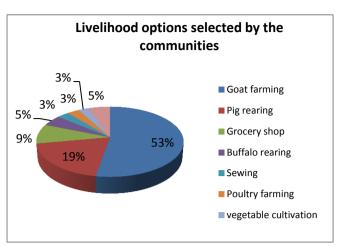


Figure 10: Livelihood options selected by the communities

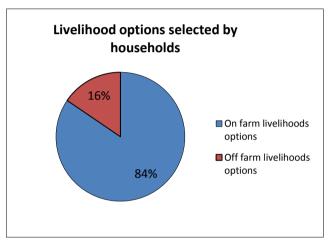


Figure 11: Resources provided by Hariyo Ban Program and CFUGs for LIP implementation

institutionalization of the support mechanisms for the poor households in CFUGs during the 3rd quarter.

Improving Livelihoods - Hariyo Ban Program

My name is Srikala BK, and I am a resident of Bhulbule-1 in Lamjung. My husband and I continue to face economic hardships, despite concerted efforts, and are barely able to sustain our family's needs. We have nine people in our family, including me, my husband, daughter, son, daughter in law, and grandchildren. Our income depends upon agricultural production from our small land holdings and daily wages. We also have a small grocery store along the side of road.

I am a member of the Devisthan Community Forest User Group (CFUG). Our CFUG conducted a participatory well-being ranking (PWBR) of its member households, which was facilitated by a local resource person (LRP). I attended the event, along with other CFUG members. We all



participated in the process and divided the households into four well-being categories, namely rich, medium, poor and ultra-poor. My household falls under the ultra-poor ranking.

After conducting the PWBR, a meeting was convened with our community about the Hariyo Ban Program supporting the implementation of livelihood improvement activities for poor households. At this meeting, I was selected for the preparation of a livelihood improvement plan for my family.

After a couple of days, I worked with an LRP, Mr. Bikash Gurung, to develop a livelihood improvement plan. My family decided to scale up our small grocery store, and we listed the specific activities and process necessary to improve our shop. We also included information concerning the support we can get from the CFUG, how we can generate additional profit and income from the shop, and how the shop will contribute to our livelihoods.

In February 2013, we signed an agreement with the Devisthan CFUG and received NRs 12,000 to renovate the shop according to the livelihood improvement plan. I used the money to expand our shop and increase the number of goods we sell. As a result, our sales have been increasing compared to previous months and years. I am working full time in the shop to ensure successful implementation of the livelihood improvement plan. My family members are happy to see the changes in our life. We hope that we are able to educate our children and manage the basic necessities of our family from the income generated by the shop. I am very pleased with my CFUG and the Hariyo Ban Program for selecting me for this grant and for providing the opportunity to improve my livelihood. I hope the Hariyo Ban Program is able to reach many poor families like us, and provide the opportunity for others to live a happy life.

Support for green enterprises

In the last performance report, we reported that making *Sisnu* (nettle) powder was a potential option for promoting green enterprises in Barpak, Gorkha district, and that a CFUG in the VDC requested technical and financial support to launch the business. During this quarter, Ragar CFUG selected 11 users, representing all of the poor households, as entrepreneurs to run the enterprise. It also formed a 13-member (7 women) management committee by including all the selected poor members. The Hariyo Ban Program provided a grant of Rs. 216,000 to Ragar CFUG to establish and operate the enterprise. Similarly, Ragar CFUG has allocated NRs. 40,000 as a matching fund for this purpose and participants have accumulated Rs. 11,000 as match from their side. Furthermore, training on business plan preparation and operation of equipment has been planned jointly with different stakeholders (MEDEP, DFO, Cottage and Small Industry Office) from 2-5 April 2013. Nutrient analysis of the powder will be conducted in the Department of Quality Control, which will be used on the labels of the Sisnu powder. It is expected that Sisnu powder production will start at the beginning of next quarter.

Sustainable Landscape Management

IR 2: Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced and sequestration enhanced

Objective: To build the structure, capacity and operations necessary for effective sustainable landscapes management, especially reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) readiness.

Indicators - 2.1 Hectares of deforested and degraded forest area under improved biophysical condition 2.2, Annual rate of deforestation and forest degradation in the target landscape will be reduced 2.3 GHG emissions (MT of CO_2 equivalent) will be reduced or sequestered; USAID standard indicator 4.8-7 Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO_2 , reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance

In response to requests from the Government of Nepal, Hariyo Ban is supporting the preparation of national strategies like the forestry sector strategy of Nepal and the National REDD+ strategy, and is also supporting the implementation plan for the National Land Use policy. Procurement process within the GoN system took a long time and therefore these activities have just started. The activities implemented during this reporting period include: REDD+ sensitization workshops at the community level; training on PES and REDD+, and orientation on sustainable forest management; community consultation on the forest carbon benefit sharing mechanism; Community Forest Operational Plan (CFOP) renewal; consultation on benefit distribution mechanism through REDD+; and activities to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation including biogas installation, awareness workshops on forest fire fighting, and improved cooking stove training.

A total of 23,024 people, including 11,545 women (50.1%), 2,068 Dalit (9.0%), 11,939 Janajatis (51.9%), 7,668 Brahmin/Chhetri/Thakuri (33.3%), 75 Madhesi (0.3%) and 1,274 (5.5%) others participated in various training workshops, campaigns, governance assessments and other activities during this reporting period.

Table 3: Summary of progress in Sustainable Landscape Management

IR	Activities	Target	Year II Q1 Q2 Q 3 Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks						
2.	Sustainable Landscape Ma	anagement										
2.1	Analysis, formulation and	execution o	of REDD+ policies an	d strategies sup	pported							
2.1.1	Support formulation, amendment and implementation of policies, strategies, standards and guidelines for national REDD+ program											
	Consultation workshop for REDD Strategy development: national, regional and district level (through consultancy)	8		On-track	GoN formed technical committee for REDD+ strategy development. Sustainable Landscape Coordinator providing input to the committee as a member of the committee	The REDD cell is finalizing the National REDD+ strategy framework that was developed in Hariyo Ban support last year. This strategy will be presented to REDD Working Group for endorsement. The consultation process for REDD+ Strategy formulation will begin only after the endorsement of the framework by the REDD Working Group. So, the consultation process is delayed						
	Support MoFSC in developing National Forestry Strategy (consultancy)			On-track	Request received from MoFSC; consultant hired	The MoFSC selected three consultants to do this assignment. Two of them are paid by the Multi-stakeholder Forestry project and Hariyo Ban will support one. Request from the ministry to support this consultancy service came only on late March.						
	Preparation of SES monitoring plan including national assessment report, including	1		Delayed		This activity is jointly implemented by the FECOFUN and REDD cell. The REDD Cell is planning to conduct this						

TD		TF 4		Yea	r II		Ct. 4	A 11	ъ.
IR	Activities	Target	Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks
	consultation with stakeholders (consultancy)								assignment parallel with the Strategic Social and Environmental Analysis (proposed to do with support from World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
	Support implementation of National Land Use Policy	1					On track	Request to provide support for preparing audio visual for extension, policy review and preparation of Land Use policy implementation plan received from Ministry of Land Reform and Management; ToR finalized	Delayed due to late request received from the Ministry of Land Reform and Management
WWF cost share	WWF Finland/MFA: REDD project								
WWF cost share	Support MFSC for developing forestry sector strategy						On track		A draft strategy was formulated by the REDD cell/GoN, which was a basis to develop a framework for the National REDD Strategy. The National REDD Strategy had to be revised given broader discussion in the REDD+ process in the UNFCCC negotiations.
2.1.2	Support capacity building strategy and RPP	and strengt	henin	g of i	nstitu	tion	al framework	s including the National RE	DD Cell to implement REDD+

ID	A a4::4: a a	Toward		Year II		Ctatura	A altiquements	Domonka
IR	Activities	Target	Q1	Q2 Q3	Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks
	Support strengthening of the Landscape Support Unit, MoFSC	1				On track	Initial discussion held in the PSC working group; Multi-stakeholder meeting for developing the ToR for Landscape Support Unit organized by the MoFSC. Hariyo Ban Program provided technical input.	
	REDD+ sensitization workshop at community, district and national levels	50				On track	A total of 38 individuals from government (1), I/NGOs (10) and community groups (CAMC members of Manaslu Conservation Area Project (MCAP) and Bhujung/Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP)) participated in the workshop including 12 BCT, 25 Janajati and 1 Madhesi; 3 were female. 38 individuals participated in community level REDD+ sensitization workshop organized in MCAP	
	Support participation of Govt. and civil society representatives in					On track	HBP staff identified opportunities	No request received yet from the Government of Nepal

IR	Activities	Target	Q1	Year Q2 (II Q 3 Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks
	international trainings							
	Support Department of Forests (DoF) for national CF workshops	1				On track	Initial meetings held with the organizing committee; ToR developed; request received from the Department of Forests	DoF will conducting this workshop in last week of April; Hariyo Ban Program will provide partial support
2.1.3	Support for developing pr and establish forum to dis		,				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	icies, strategies and guidelines
	Support to update REDD+ training manual (through consultancy)	1				On track	Developed draft report in collaboration with other	Will be finalized in third quarter
	DoF to develop operational guidelines and resource materials (in collaboration with other partner/projects) (in-kind support through consultancy)	3				Delayed	DoF is preparing ToR for developing guidelines and resource materials	Hariyo Ban program will provide support once TOR is received from the DoF.
	Support regional directorate to assess CF status in CHAL (through consultancy)	1				Delayed	CHAL field office is working in collaboration with the Regional Director for developing ToR for this study	Will be initiated when receive the final ToR from the Regional Forestry Directorate
	Poster/pamphlet preparation	15,000				Delayed		GON and WWF/ Hariyo Ban program are working on the development of training materials. Posters and pamphlets will be developed incorporating the main contents of manuals once they are

IR	Activities	Towast		Yea	r II		Status	Achievements	Remarks
IK	Activities	Target	Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Status	Acmevements	Remarks
									finalized
WWF cost share	WWF Finland/MFA: REDD project								
WWF cost share	Development of a manual to conduct forest carbon inventory in hilly and mountainous terrain						Completed	A manual had been developed to guide forest carbon inventory in SHL- mountainous regions with Friends of Nature. The inventory manual will further reviewed and revised for conducting forest carbon inventory in CHAL area. Tested in 18 SHL districts	
2.2	Capacity for forest invento	ory and GH	G moi	itor	ing, a	nd e	quitable benefit	sharing developed	
2.2.1	Build capacity at all levels	for forest g	overn	ance,	inve	ntory	and GHG mor	nitoring	
	Awareness on REDD+ including MRV at landscape level	1					Delayed		This will be conducted when Forest Carbon Assessment starts in CHAL from July 2013. Forest carbon assessment is delayed, waiting to carry out the forest carbon assessment in one season to minimize seasonal variability in assessment process
	National consultation workshop on REDD+ and MRV	2							No activities planned for this quarter.
	LRP Accreditation with Council for Technical	1					Delayed		CTEVT did not publish accreditation notice during this

IR	Activities	Target	Q1	Yea Q2	 Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks
	Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT)							period. Planned for Q 3
	Establishment of community learning and action centers and follow-up activities	20				Completed	All the 142 centers mobilized under both CARE (130) and FECOFUN (12) are functioning. Total 13,681 members are affiliated	
	Training to NRM Groups on REDD+ and GHG (Focus on poor, vulnerable, women and marginalized groups) (through consultancy)	75				Delayed	Preparatory works completed	Will start in April 2013. Slightly delayed due to other priority works
	REDD+/forestry related policy orientation at BZ	75				Delayed		Delayed. Will start after the endorsement of REDD+ strategy framework by the REDD Cell
	Media mobilization on REDD+	2				Delayed		
	Training on REDD+/climate change for the Hariyo Ban team	2				Completed	In total, 48 persons received training organized in Pokhara and Dhangadhi	
	Exposure visit on PES	10				Delayed		Will conduct this after documentation of traditional PES mechanism in CHAL
WWF cost share	WWF Finland/MFA: REDD project							
WWF cost share	Media awareness for local media persons on REDD+					On Track	A grant has been signed with Nepal Forum of	

IR	Activities	Target		Year Q2 (II Q 3 Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks
	and Climate Change in TAL						Environmental Journalists (NEFEJ) (Rupandehi branch) to conduct three media awareness workshops in the coming quarters on Climate Change and REDD+	
WWF cost share	Support participation of high level officials of the MoFSC/GoN in the REDD Reference level workshop in and the REDD-FCPF design Forum					Completed	The secretary of the MoFSC and the joint secretary of the REDD cell were supported partially to attend a workshop on REDD Reference levels hosted by the WWF US and the FCPF/WB in USA from 28-31 st of January 2013. The workshop provided an insight and understanding to developing reference levels and submitting it to the UNFCCC- webportal and the FCPF	Nepal is a FCPF country and will need to have a reference level to qualify to further engage in the REDD implementation. Nepal with the support of WWF Nepal is currently working with the REDD cell and experts in WWF US to support Nepal to develop and reference level.
2.2.2.	Support esta	blishment ar	ıd main	ıtenai	nce of f	rest carbon acc	ounting system	
	Maintain and update the forest carbon inventory and MRV data periodically in support and collaboration with DFRS/FRA and capacitate	ongoing				On Track	WWF is working in collaboration with DFRS/FRA and Arbonaut company working for Forest Carbon inventory and	

IR	Activities	Target	Q1	Year Q2		Status	Achievements	Remarks
	GoN/CSO representatives						MRV data collection to develop TAL level Reference Emission Level	
	Forest carbon inventory training to LRPs including inventory works and purchase of local equipment (through consultancy)	3				On Track	Inventory work initiated; One training event conducted to the IoF Students; 38 students received training	
WWF cost share	WWF Finland/MFA: REDD project							
WWF cost share	Forest Carbon Inventory in SHL					Completed	The forest carbon inventory has been completed in SHL, the training and inventory process will be replicated in the CHAL area so as to develop another sub-national reference level in partnership with Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB), International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and UNIQUE consultancy	Up-scaling forest carbon inventory in the hills and mountainous landscapes.
2.2.3	Support desi	gn and impl	emento	ation	of an equ	itable benefit sh	naring mechanism for RED	D+ program
	Policy awareness on	1				Delayed		Will be conducted after receiving

IR	Activities	Target	Q1 Q2	ear II	Status	Achievements	Remarks
	REDD+ (benefit sharing mechanism at regional level)						report from consultant on benefit sharing mechanism. The report is expected by May 2013.
	Community awareness on REDD+ (carbon right and benefit sharing)	5			On Track	One event completed; 38 people participated	
	Safeguards and Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) ToT	8					
2.3	Drivers of de	forestation	and forest	degradatio	n analyzed and	addressed	
2.3.1	Address the	drivers of de	forestatio	n and fores	t degradation		
	Grants to local communities for biogas plant establishment in CHAL (650), toilet installation support in TAL (1500)	550			On track	115 toilets attached to bio-gas plants in TAL	
	Support to Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC) for subsidy to biogas plants and to BSP for biogas monitoring	1000			On track	Based on the Hariyo Ban Program request, Grant to AEPC approved. by USAID	The GoN has recently changed subsidy policy which may affect Hariyo Ban program; under discussion with AEPC on how to move forward within this changed context
	Fire line maintenance in CF	250 km			Delayed	Grant agreement signed with communities to construct/maintain 115 km fire line	
	forest fire hazard mapping (through consultancy)	1			Delayed	ToR developed	TOR was developed in consultation with local District Forest Office and took longer than expected

IR	Activities	Target	 Year I Q2 Q	 Status	Achievements	Remarks
	Forest fire management training and tool support (Through Consultancy)	13		On track	Site and participants selected	Will be completed in Q3
	Support DoF for forest fire management workshop (in cost share with other donors)	1		Delayed		Delayed due to late release of GoN budget.
	Forest Fire fighting sensitization campaign	140		On track	68 campaigns conducted; 2720 participated.	
	ICS, smoke hood /metal stove, iron prayer flag establishment support	1850		On track	50 ICSs installed in TAL; contract agreement for rest of the households developed	
WWF cost share	WWF Finland/MFA: REDD project and TAL Restoration Project					
WWF cost share	Activities for addressing the drivers of the deforestation					
WWF cost share	Forest fire training			Completed	184 CFUG members trained in forest fire fighting	
WWF cost share	Plantation establishment			Completed	1417 ha of degraded forests managed by 2 communities and revision of 13 CFOP, 24 ha regeneration and plantation support in Chitwan	
WWF cost	Reforestation of			Completed	8.65 Ha of encroached	

IR	Activities	Target	Q1	Yea Q2	 Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks
share	encroached area restored in Dang						area restored in Dang	
WWF cost share	Reforestation of degraded forest areas					Completed	116 ha of degraded forest areas restored with the distribution of 37478 seedlings	
WWF cost share	Support for stall feeding					Completed	236 cement feeding troughs supported for stall feeding	
WWF cost share	WWF Finland/MFA: REDD project and TAL Restoration Project My Climate							
WWF cost share	Provide support to local communities for establishing the biogas plant by using the carbon credits							
WWF cost share	Promotion of biogas					On track	65 biogas promoted through revolving funds	
WWF cost share	Verification of Carbon credits from Phase 1.					On track	The first phase of the biogas project in TAL is subject to receive payment for around 48,000 tons of CO ₂ equivalent after the 3 rd verification, which is in progress	Communities will receive funds from the sale of carbon credits in TAL area. The verification is being conducted by TuV Nord based in India.
WWF cost share	Revision of CFOP					On track	3 CFOPs were revised and handed for better	

IR	Activities	Target	Q1	Year II Q2 Q3		Status	Achievements	Remarks
							management of forests and 1 is in the process of approval	
2.3.2	Promote community based	l sustainabl	e resou	ırce maı	nagem	ent and good go	overnance	
	New nursery establishment and strengthening of existing nurseries	12				On track	Grant agreement made for 475,000 seedlings in existing nurseries of DFO, DSCO and private nurseries in Kaski, Tanahun, Gorkha, Lamjung, Palpa and Syangja, Kailali Bardiya and Banke districts	
	Plantation support in deforested, degraded land and private land	1575				On track	Grant agreement signed for plantations in Banke, Kailali and Bardia	
	Support to NRM groups to reduce drivers of deforestation and Forest Degradation	4						No activities planned for this quarter.
	Leasehold forestry development in CF	9						No activities planned for this quarter
	PHPA training to LRP and local community					On track	Participant selection and development of curriculum for the TOT completed	Training completed in March
	Participatory wellbeing ranking	100				On track	Four workshops in TAL (Kailali and Kanchanpur) were held.	
	Gender and Social Inclusion Training on	3				Delayed	Session plan developed; participants selected for	Will be completed in QIII

IR	Activities	Towast		Yea	r II		Status	Achievements	Remarks		
IK	Activities	Target	Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Status	Acmevements	Kemarks		
	REDD+							all three training program			
	Revision and amendment of CFOPs (through consultancy)	310					On track	A total of 25 CFOPs have been renewed and approved by the DFOs; 62 CFOPs are in the process of approval			
	Piloting of cardamom, turmeric, ginger, broom grass cultivation in CFUGs for poor (leasehold forestry concept).	9							No activities planned for this quarter.		
WWF cost share	WWF Finland/MFA Restoration Project, SASK Project and REDD Project										
WWF cost share	Sustainable management of forest training						Completed	Sustainable forest management training for labor union members in Parsa and Chitwan in partnership with School Environment Conservation Education Network Nepal			
WWF cost share	Fire line maintenance						Completed	22km of fire line maintenance in the buffer zones of CNP			
2.4	Payment schemes for carbon credit including other ecosystem services tested and expanded										
2.4.1	Conduct feasibility study							•			

IR	Activities	Target	Q1	Year Q2		Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks
	Review and document existing practices of PES	2					Delayed	Consultant selected to review existing practices in Phewa Watershed; ToR finalized for Marsyangdi Watershed	Training on Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoff was conducted in Bhutan in February where Hariyo Ban team participated. Due to delay in this training, the documentation of PES also delayed as we were planning to use this tool for documentation
	Based on InVEST training, identify, assess sites to facilitate and establish PES mechanism in CHAL	3					On track	Data collection initiated	Will be completed in QIII
2.4.2	Support formulation of en	abling polic	ies, gu	ideliı	nes an	d ac	lvocacy for PE	S mechanisms	
	PES sensitization workshop/awareness building:	1					Delayed		This is delayed due to delay in PES documentation.
	Interaction program on upstream and downstream linkage with celebrities	4					On track	Two interaction meetings were organized with Hotel Association in Pokhara for identifying PES feasibility in Phewa watershed.	
	Training on PES tool (InVEST) and REL	5					Completed	REDD Specialist from CARE Nepal; four staff (3 from WWF), and one from CARE Nepal participated in InVEST training in Bhutan from 3 9 December 2012.	The InVEST tool was developed by a team of Natural Capital Project (NatCap) in partnership with WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Stanford University and University of Minnesota.

IR	Activities	Target		r II Q 3 Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks					
2.4.3	Develop and implement a carbon financing project											
	Develop second Gold Standard biogas in TAL	1			On track	ToR developed; proposals received from consulting companies						
	Study and analysis of drivers of deforestation/forest degradation and development of ER-PIN for TAL	2			On track	Three multi-stakeholder meetings to develop ER- PIN organized; ToR for the drivers study developed						
	Validation for Biogas PDD	1			On track		Will start in QIII					

Completed On Track Cancelled

Highlights of the key activities under this component are given below.

Policy development Support to the Government of Nepal: Activity 2.1

WWF and Hariyo Ban program staff participated in various advisory and technical committees for the preparation of National Forestry Strategy and REDD+ Strategy. The program also helped to the Government of Nepal in developing terms of reference for the forestry sector strategy development. The Hariyo Ban program is now technically and financially supporting the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation for development of the forestry sector strategy. Hariyo Ban program provided technical support to the REDD Cell for developing national REDD+ strategy for Nepal as a member of the technical committee.

Installation of biogas plants: Activity 2.3.1

Installation of biogas plants is a key intervention for addressing drivers of deforestation and reducing demand for fuelwood, the basic source of energy for cooking in Nepal. In Year 2, the Hariyo Ban Program has planned to construct a total of 1,650 biogas plants under this component (1,000 plants in TAL and 650 in CHAL). As the cost has slightly increased, WWF Nepal will provide a subsidy to support the communities, through the Alternative Energy Promotion Center (AEPC), for installation of 910 biogas units in TAL. WWF Nepal is in the process of signing an agreement with AEPC. WWF Nepal will support an additional 1,590 plants through cost share.

In CHAL, an agreement between WWF Nepal and FECOFUN has been signed to construct 350 biogas plants in Gorkha (75 plants), Kaski (75), Lamjung (75), Tanahun (75), Gulmi (25) and Syangja (25) districts. FECOFUN will make the necessary arrangements with its district chapters for installation of biogas plants.

It is learned from the field monitoring of biogas plant installation sites that 93 biogas plants were completed corresponding to the Year 1 target, and 7 are still being installed. Out of 93 households, 49 households are already using the biogas and it is expected that other households will soon utilize the biogas as well. Installation of biogas-attached toilets was completed in 46 households.

Community Forestry Operational Plan (FOP) preparation Activity 2.3.2

In Year 2, the Hariyo Ban Program has planned to support the development and renewal of 387 FOPs in CHAL and TAL. During this quarter, a total of 25 FOPs have been approved by the District Forest offices of Kailali (2 FOPs), Banke (2), Bardia (9), Gorkha (3), Lamjung (6) and Tanahun (3). A total of 62 FOPs are currently in the approval process. With the approval of the revised FOPs, an area of 1,864.65 ha will be brought under improved management.

A total of 17,787 people, including 8,846 women form 3,025 households (1,009 Brahmin/Chhetri, Thakuri, 1,504 Janajati, 262 *Dalits*, 2 Madhesi and 248 others) will directly benefit from the renewal of these CFOPs. Representation of women in the executive committees of these CFUGs is about 53% of the 274 members. Likewise, representation of Janajatis and *Dalits* in executive committees is 47% and 9% respectively. It shows that the access of women, Janajatis and *Dalits* in decision making processes has increased due to program interventions. The inclusion of pro-poor provisions in line with the Community Forestry Development Guidelines 2009 and current policy discourse are major improvements that were included in the revised constitutions and CFOPs. Similarly, provisions to reduce biodiversity threats, community based measures to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, ecosystem services and climate change adaptation are the new provisions added to the FOPs.

Payment for ecosystem services (PES) Activity 2.2.1

Orientation training on payment for ecosystem services (PES) and REDD+ were conducted for Hariyo Ban Program staff to share and discuss the basic concept of PES & REDD+; ongoing initiatives at the international and national level; and technical, financial and legal/policy aspect of PES and REDD+. CARE Nepal has initiated a pilot PES project in Middle Marsyangdi Hydropower area where the project team conducted a preliminary field visit and performed stakeholder consultations with the Hydropower Company, DDC and communities on 5 March 2013. Cime hydropower in upper Marsyangdi, Khudi Hydropower and Middle Marsyangdi Hydropower and DDC were very interested in initiating and collaborating on a PES initiative in Marsyangdi river corridor. The field visit and stakeholder consultation were useful to formulate a ToR for the technical work, which includes baseline analyses, scenario planning and feasibility assessment for the PES initiatives.

Climate Change Adaptation

IR 3: Capacity to adapt to adverse impacts of climate change improved

Objective: The ability of human and ecological communities to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change increased

Indicators- 3.1 Number of people with improved adaptive capacity to cope with adverse impacts of climate change; 3.2 Rate of deforestation and degradation in forest, watersheds Rate of degradation in wetlands (invasive species, sedimentation and loss i.e. conversion to agriculture land) from nonclimate stresses reduced (Level reduction from baseline). This will be measured from 2.2; 3.3 Number of organizations (government and civil society) mainstreaming climate change adaptation into their policies and plans and implemented. USAID standard indicator: 4.8.1-20 Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance; 4.8.2-6 person hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance; 4.8.2-26 Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance.

This quarter, activities were conducted under this component related to awareness raising, sensitization and training on climate change issues for GoN, consortium partners, CSOs, communities, school students and media. In addition, the Program conducted Integrated Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (ICVCA), PMERL ToT for Local Resource Persons, VDC Level Vulnerability Assessment and Planning, Community Learning and Action Center (CLAC) TOT, and exposure visits.

A total of 20,715 people, including 12,032 women (58.1%), 3,691 Dalit (17.8%), 10,291 Janajatis (49.7%), 6,629 Brahmin/Chhetri/Thakuri (32.0%), 65 Madhesi (0.3%) and 39 others (0.2%), participated in various training workshops, campaigns and other activities during this reporting period.

Table 4: Summary of progress in Climate Change Adaptation

IR	Activities	Target		Year II		Status	Achievements	Remarks
		8	Q1 Q	Q2 Q3	Q4			
3.	Climate Change Adaptation							
3.1	Government and civil society understa practices increased	nding on cl	imate c	hange vu	lnera	bility and gei	nder- equitable aı	nd socially inclusive adaptation
3.1.1.	Train government and civil society rep practices	oresentative	s on clii	mate chai	nge is	sues and gen	der-equitable and	l socially inclusive adaptation
	Training for GON officials, partners, CSOs and CFUGs	39				On track	4 trainings held	Community level training will be conducted next quarter
	Sensitization workshop for CAMC members	25				On track	15 workshops held	10 will be conducted next quarter
	Workshop for school teachers	5				On track		Schools are identified from the working areas and workshops are planned for next quarter
	Training on GESI for CUGs/CBOs & CSOs	54				On track		Trainers are prepared and the trainers will impart community level trainings next quarter
	Exposure visits for NRM groups on climate change issues	8				On track	4 visits completed	4 more visits will be organized and conducted next quarter
WWF Cost share	WWF UK: PIPAL and WWF Finland/MFA: SASK							
WWF Cost share	ToT to local youths on climate change					Completed	26 youth were trained under a ToT program to be capacitated as LRPs (local resource	

ID	A ,0 *40	TD 4		Yea	r II		G4 4	4.1.	ъ .
IR	Activities	Target	Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks
								persons)	
WWF Cost share	ToT to trade union leaders						Completed	27 trade union leaders were capacitated on climate change through a ToT program	
WWF Cost share	Orientation Program to trade union members						Completed	198 trade union members were oriented on climate change issues through 4 events	
3.1.2	Mass campaigns for communities and	students							
	Climate change awareness	562					On track	4 campaigns completed	Some campaigns will be conducted during wildlife week in April
	Days celebration	33					On track	1 celebration event completed	HBP hosted a well-attended International Women's Day event on March 8.
3.1.3	Build the capacity of media to docume	nt and shar	e lear	ning (on ada	aptat	ion		
	Training workshop in collaboration with NEFEJ and other media networks	19					On track		Districts identified and event organization is negotiated with Federation of Journalists
	Documentation and printing	19 types							Not planned in this quarter.
	Interaction and visits	26 no.					On track	1 visit completed	Plans for other visits are in preparation and will be organized in next quarter.
3.1.4	Integrate climate change issues in exist	ing academ	ic cui	rricul	a				

ID	A _4:_:4:_~	Tarret		Yea	ır II		Status	A abiamamanta	Domonles		
IR	Activities	Target	Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks		
	Documentation in Academia	1									
	Support integrating CC issues in existing curriculum and other learning events	512					On track		Learning events will be organized next quarter		
3.1.5	Conduct research &studies and dissems security, disaster risk, energy and infra		ts to e	nhan	ce kno	owled	lge on climat	e change and its i	mpacts on biodiversity, water, food		
	Ground water survey	1									
	River basin level vulnerability	3									
	Landscape level vulnerability assessment	1 no.						1 Landscape level assessment	Final report will be produced next quarter		
WWF Cost share	WWF: EFN Scholarships: Grant support to students through Education for Nature										
WWF Cost share	EFN Scholarships						On track	WWF Nepal in coordination with WWF US is in the process of shortlisting applications to select the best 3 or 4 students to be receiving EFN scholarships			
3.1.6											

ID	A _4°°4°	T4		Yea	ır II		C4-4	A -1-1	D		
IR	Activities	Target	Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks		
	Explore and promote PPP for climate smart CB practices	1					On track		Discussion initiated with Federation of Nepali Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FNCCI)		
	Cost share activities (Climate adaptation scholarships to students)	10					On track				
3.2	Pilot demonstration actions for vulnera	ability redu	ction	cond	ucted	and e	expanded				
3.2.1	Design and field test integrated vulnerability assessment tools in selected communities and ecosystems										
	Training on VA and PMERL for local bodies and community members	8					On track	1 TOT for LRPs and community members organized	Other trainings will be organized next quarters.		
3.2.2	Prepare Climate Change Adaptation P	lan									
	Prepare Community Adaptation Plans	233					On track	26 CAPAs for vulnerable communities and degradable areas plans	Data for VA from more sites has been collected and others will be prepared in Q3 and Q4.		
	Prepare local adaptation plans	18					Delayed		Information for VDC level LAPA preparation is being collected and the plan will be completed next quarter.		
WWF Cost share	WWF UK: PIPAL										
WWF Cost share	SRI training to local farmers						Completed	80 farmers were capacitated on SRI			

ID	A 40 040	TD 4		Yea	r II		G4 4		ъ .
IR	Activities	Target	Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks
								technologies to help build resilience under changing climate scenarios through 4 events	
WWF Cost share	Developing Local Adaptation Plans						On track	3 local adaptation plans were developed with community consultations in Chitwan (1) and Dang (2)	
3.2.3	Support to implement Community Ada	ption Plan	s						
	CAP Implementation with technical support from selected resource partners	143					On track	9 CAPA implemented	Others are being completed
	LAPA implementation	18					Delayed		Will be implemented after it is complete as stated in 3.2.2
3.2.4	Build capacity at all levels and conduct	vulnerabil	ity as	sessm	ent				
	Workshop to mainstream & enhance CAPs into LAPA process	9					On track		This activity will be completed after LAPA prepared in two VDCs next quarter
	Rapid assessment to identify vulnerabilities, group/sites using UCPVA tools for FY 2014 planning	53					On track	49 assessments conducted.	Poverty and vulnerable pockets/areas identified using UCPVA tools

ID	A -40-040	T4		Yea	r II		C4-4	A -1-:	D
IR	Activities	Target	Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks
WWF cost share	WWF UK: PIPAL								
WWF cost share	Investigate the possibilities of establishing the seed banks in TAL								
WWF cost share	Establishment of seed-banks						On track	1 seed-bank was established in Chitwan in Baghuda VDC to help communities conserve local varieties in the context of climate change, followed a training on climate adaptive horticulture	
3.3	Participatory and simplified system for	vulnerabil	lity m	onito	ring e	stabl	ished	Horticulture	
3.3.1	Design and field test a participatory an	d simplified	d syst	em fo	r vuln	erab	ility monitor	ing	
	Training and/or orientation to Local bodies and community members	153					On track		Will be organized next quarter once the CAPAs implemented in next quarters
3.3.2	Implement the PM&E for vulnerability monitoring system	monitorin	g by l	buildi	ng ca	pacit	y of the local	authorities and (CBOs and institutionalization of
	Community review and reflection	85					Delayed		Delayed as the CAPA preparation took some time.

IR	Activities	Torgot	Y	ear II		Status	Achievements	Remarks			
IK	Acuviues	Target	Q1 Q2	2 Q 3	Q4	Status	Acmevements	Remarks			
3.3.3	Monitor trends in climate variability an	nd change a	at landsca	pe leve	el						
	Monitoring of ecological support systems and ecosystems as they affect human adaptation	7				On track		Vulnerability will be assessed in 3 river basins (Seti, Marsyangdi and Daraudi) next quarter			
3.4	Creation, amendment and execution of	adaptation	policies	and str	ategi	es supported					
3.4.1	dialogues, and disseminate climate and adaptation information to their constituencies										
	Establish, follow and strengthen Community Learning Action Centers in priority communities to implement issue based advocacy	187				On track	142 CLACs established, followed and strengthened	32 CLACs are in establishment process. The CLAC discussed issues related with impacts of climate change on women, poor and marginalized people and helped designing appropriate community based adaptation plans.			
	Support to CFUGs and other CBOs to conduct issue based campaigns on climate change issue	239				On track	Issues for the campaigns identified with CLAC participants				
3.4.2	Support consultation on climate vulner	ability and	adaptati	on issu	es wit	th women gro	oups, ethnic mino	rity groups and religious leaders			
	Support organization of conferences, consultations, engagements, tours, and exposure visits	7				On track	5 visits conducted	Exposure visits and mainstreaming workshop conducted			
	Provide support to CC CSO working groups and other networks	1				On track		Discussion working with CSO initiated			
3.4.3	Support local authorities at district leve planning and disaster risk managemen	_	ogram la	ndscap	es to	integrate clin	nate change adap	tation into existing development			
	Policy support to share CC related policies	1						The policy support is to disseminate existing policies (LAPA and Climate			

IR	Activities	Target	Year II				C404	A aleianam anta	Remarks
IK			Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Status	Achievements	Kemarks
									change policy) Next quarter
	Support local authorities to integrate CC into existing development planning by providing technical service from resource partners like Rupantaran, Resources Identification and Management Society (RIMS), etc.	1					On track	3 events on integrating CC on development plan organized	3 districts (Chitwan, Gorkha and Kaski)supported with 3 events on the integration

Completed On Track Cancelled

Highlights of the key activities under this component are given below.

Sensitization workshops on climate change issues Activity 3.1.1

This quarter, 25 sensitization workshops on climate change issues were conducted at various levels in order to impart knowledge on climate change and develop a common understanding among the participants on track. These workshops were held for government line agencies, civil society organizations, community forest users groups, media, and school students. A total of 1072 participants, including 423 women, took part in the workshops. The topics included basic concepts about climate change, the manifestations of CC in the local context, climate smart adaptive measures, and differential impact of climate change.

<u>Training of Trainers (TOT) on climate change adaptation plan preparation Activity3.2.1</u>

One event of Training of Trainers on integrated climate vulnerability and capacity assessment (ICVCA) and adaptation planning for local resource persons and Hariyo Ban Program staff was conducted on February 5-12, 2013 at Malekhu, Dhading. The training was involved 17 District Coordinators, 14 LRPs, and 9 FECOFUN district executive members. The objectives of the training were to enhance the capacity of the participants in using ICVCA tools, build awareness on climate

change and its impacts, build knowledge and skills on the participatory monitoring, evaluation, reflection and learn ing (PMERL) process, and skills for the preparation of a CAPA. participants had practical sessions on vulnerability assessments in the field using the ICVCA tools. It is expected that the participants will carry out rapid climatic vulnerability assessments, stakeholder consultation workshops at the district level, and prepare a CAPA.



Figure 12: Participants during field practice

Support for CAPA preparation and implementation Activity 3.2.2

As described above, vulnerability assessments have been conducted in different places, which has facilitated the preparation of CAPAs. During this period, field work for CAPAs was performed in 26 sites in both landscapes. The process of CAPA preparation comprises sensitization on climate change issues, vulnerability assessments, climate change adaptation, identifying and prioritizing adaptation options, and preparation of adaptation plans. The LRPs trained by the Hariyo Ban Program have been mobilized to prepare CAPAs, and work closely with Hariyo Ban Program staff in the field to identify different adaptation options, prepare plans, and integrate PMERL systems in the CAPAs. Most of the CAPAs are in draft form and will be finalized very soon. Once the CAPAs are finalized, they are endorsed by the relevant institution such as CFUGs and VDC. The Hariyo Ban Program has supported the local communities for implementation of the 9 CAPAs in Lamjung, Gorkha, Tanahun, Chitwan and Kanchanpur districts. Preparatory work for CAPA implementation, such as group formation, detailed discussions on the activities, allocation of resources from VDCs and CFUGs, and

leveraging resources from other agencies in the district has begun. Systematic monitoring of the implementation status of the CAPA will be carried out starting next quarter.

Commitment to CAPA Implementation

Gagan Sunar, a 46 year-old resident of Tilachaur in Kanchanpur, is a dynamic leader in his community. He serves as a member of the Mahendranagar Drinking Water and Sanitation Committee and the Siddhanath Baijanath CFUG. In addition, when the Hariyo Ban Program initiated the Community Adaptation Plan of Action (CAPA) preparation process in his village, Mr. Sunar was heavily involved and was nominated the chair of the CAPA management committee.



The CAPA evaluated 36 households of Tilachaur, and as chairman, Mr.

Sunar is leading the CAPA implementation process. The activities associated with the CAPA process include invasive plant species removal from forest areas, which necessitates the mobilization of members the local community. In addition, Mr. Sunar has played an instrumental role in the installation of 36 toilets in each of the 36 households of Janaki and Bramha Tol.

Recently, the CAPA management committee formed four sub-committees for CAPA implementation, namely the Fire Control Sub-committee, Irrigation Management Sub-committee, Climate Adaptation Agriculture Group, and CLAC Management Sub-committee. Mr. Sunar's leadership, and proactive approach and involvement in his community, has made it possible to form a Climate Adaptation Agriculture Group, which is registered in the District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) in Kanchanpur. This registration marks an important achievement, as it opens up the possibility to leverage resources for CAPA implementation from the DADO as well as other line agencies at the district level. Mr. Sunar helped facilitate the dialogue with the requisite line agencies, and has helped secure support from NGOs in Kanchanpur for the implementation of a Livelihood Improvement Plan.

After the successful formation and registration of the Climate Adaptation Agriculture Group, members decided to initiate a monthly savings program. Starting in February 2013, all 36 households started contributing Rs. 20 per month to the savings program.

Mr. Sunar is committed to the implementation of the CAPA in his community, and continues to be an effective and inspiring local leader. The CAPA implementation process has become his passion, and will result in the Livelihood Improvement Plans and enhanced resilience to climate change, both of which will provide tangible benefits for his community.

Rapid Vulnerability Assessments (RVAs) Activity 3.3.1

A total of 39 rapid vulnerability assessments were conducted in 39 Village Development Committees (VDCs) of Gorkha, Lamjung, Chitwan, Makwanpur, Kaski, Tanahu, Syangja, Nawalparasi, Kailali and Bardia districts using Underlying Causes of Poverty and Vulnerability Analysis (UCPVA) tools. The objective of these rapid vulnerability assessments is to identify poverty pockets in the VDCs, vulnerable communities and vulnerable households. A wide range of stakeholders participated in the RVA process including VDC secretaries, representatives of different political parties, government representatives, executive committee members of CFUGs, LRPs, and representatives from VDC level networks such as women's network, Janajati's network, and Dalit's network. The RVAs were

conducted in new VDCs where the Hariyo Ban Program will be implemented in year 2. This process also helps in bottom up planning as local level issues, opportunities and limitations are well understood during the assessment. The RVAs will be instrumental in preparing the Community Adaptation Plan of Action (CAPA).

During this reporting period, the Hariyo Ban Program tested different participatory vulnerability assessment tools including GON, LAPA, and CVCA of CARE International, and piloted a vulnerability assessment using the Integrated Approach for Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (ICVCA). The integrated approach included elements from community based and ecosystem based adaptation, and the vulnerability assessments were performed in communities in TAL with community and relevant stakeholder participation.

Establishing and strengthening Community Learning and Action Centers (CLAC) Activity 3.4.1

Community Learning and Action Centers (CLAC) have been instrumental in increasing awareness, knowledge and skills of marginalized women on various aspects including biodiversity conservation, natural resources management, climate change, women's rights, and governance. The Hariyo Ban Program has emphasized establishment and strengthening of the CLACs. During this quarter, one event of Training of Trainers was organized in Bode, Bhaktapur from 14 to 18 February 2013 for the Local Resource Persons who will facilitate the weekly sessions in the CLACs. A total of 30 LRPs (26 women and 4 men) took part in the training. Also during this quarter, 142 (130 CARE and 12 FECOFUN) CLACs, 62 in CHAL and 80 in TAL, have been established and are in operation in Kanchanpur, Kailali, Bardia, Banke, Nawalparasi, Chitwan, Gorkha, Tanahun, Lamjung and Kaski districts. A total of 3,681 participants (3,616 women and 65 men) are associated with these CLACs consisting of 20.73% Brahmin/Chhetri/Thakuri, 52.54% Janajatis, 25.07% Dalits and 1.36% Madhesi.

Follow up activities have been conducted in 47 CLACs that were established and operated during Year 1.

CAPAs and integrate

5.3 Cross cutting interventions:

5.3.1 Gender equality and social inclusion (GESI)

A summary of activities conducted in this period are summarized in the table below. One major event took place, the <u>campaign on amplifying unheard voices of women's leadership in biodiversity and climate change on the occasion of International Women's Day.</u>

5.3.2 Livelihoods Improvement:

Supporting poor forest user members of CFUGs to improve their livelihoods, establish green enterprises and resources leverage were some of the activities conducted under livelihoods. Details of the activities are provided in the Biodiversity Conservation Component.

5.3.2 Internal Governance:

A number of activities were conducted during this reporting period pertaining to strengthening governance in NRM groups which included governance capacity building and promoting governance practices in the NRM groups. Details of the activities are given in the Biodiversity Conservation Component.

Table 5: Summary of Progress in Gender equality and social inclusion

IR	Activities	Target		Yea	ar II			Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Status		
4	GENDER EQUALITY A	ND SOCIA	L INC	LUSIO	N				
4.1	Gender equality and socia					ivo Ban	at central level		
	initiative								
4.1.1	Mainstreaming gender							GESI assessment of four consortium	
	equality and social							partners has been completed as the	
	inclusion strategy							preparatory process for developing GESI	
								mainstreaming strategy. Based on	
								discussion with the consortium partners,	
								USAID representatives and key	
								stakeholders the draft GESI strategy is	
							On track	almost in the final stage.	
4.1.2	GESI knowledge sharing							Completed 1 event and ongoing.	
	and capacity building						On track	FECOFUN recognized women district	
	events							network chairpersons during International	
								Women's Day (IWD). Capturing this	
								moment, a knowledge sharing event for	
								these women leaders was organized to	
								analyze leadership barriers, and strategies to	
								cope with these challenges.	
4.1.3	GESI research and						On track	Gender assessment related to power	Conceptualization
	documentation							dynamics carried forward from the first	process initiated
								quarter was initiated. Based on discussion	and planned for
								with team members, several potential topics	next quarters
4 1 4				for analysis were identified.					
4.1.4	Coordination and								
	networking: policy and								
	advocacy								

a	Strengthen GESI network and government linkage for promoting GESI policy environment			Crucial quarter for developing linkage with gender focal person of Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation as she was engaged in IWD as well as other leadership interaction among FECOFUN women leaders. Discussion with women media groups had been initiated.	Planned for next quarters
b	Advocacy and campaigns		On track	IWD was organized successfully; now exploring potential for small scale advocacy efforts.	
4.1.5	GESI impact analysis		On track	GESI mainstreaming strategy as well as GESI learning and M&E plan will be based on this.	Planned for next quarters

Completed On Track Delayed Cancelled

The spirit of mainstreaming gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) in the Hariyo Ban Program was included in the high profile communication event on International Women's Day (IWD), March 8, organized with the theme of amplifying the voices and leadership of women in conservation and climate change adaptation. As part of celebrating IWD, the efforts of men and women as change agents in strengthening women leadership in conservation and climate change were recognized. Each consortium partner identified change agents from both the TAL and CHAL landscapes. The selected change agents are provided in the following table:

Table 6: List of Change Agents

Women Change Agents		Men Change Agents			
TAL	CHAL	TAL	CHAL		
Durga Gole	Chheni Gurung	Kul Bhusal	Bir B. Tamang		
Nanda Devi Kunwar	Draupadi Gurou	Lautan Tharu	Budhi B. Tamang		
Radha Choudhary	Ram Maya Rana	Prem Shanker	 Durda Prasad 		
Rama Raut	Magar	Mardaniya	Poudel		
	Sunmaya Nepali	Shridhar Upadhaya	• Ek Bdr		
			Budhathokimagar		

In order to maintain impartiality, Hariyo Ban Program team members were not engaged in selecting the change agents. This was also an opportunity to enhance linkage and partnership with stakeholders from different areas including government, women activists, professional women in conservation, reputed organizations in conservation, and USAID representatives, as it incorporated them in the selection committee. The selection committee recommended Ms. Nanda Kunwar for a special

recognition award to honor her bravery, leadership and immense contribution, dedication and high level of commitment to the field of natural resource management, biodiversity conservation and climate change. The group also selected Ms. Durga Gole and Mr. Ek Bahadur Budhathoki Magar as the best female and male change agents respectively. The recognition of these change agents was an experiment this year to see if it would encourage inspirational and energetic action at the grassroots level. The process of recognition and its value added will be reviewed to decide if this approach should be replicated in future years.

Out of 75 district network federations of FECOFUN, only 14 are led by women chairpersons. HBP facilitated a meeting to bring these female chairpersons together on 9th March 2013. This gathering was helpful in finding answers to the question of barriers to female leadership in natural resource management. One recommendation was that there should be a mechanism for competency development among women leaders based on their roles and responsibilities. Some of the priority areas



Figure 13: Motivating women leaders of CFUG network



Figure 14: Sharing insights on women's leadership in NRM

of capacity building are: policy and legal education, information and communication technology, advocacy and negotiation, and conflict management.

The process of preparing a gender equality and social inclusion mainstreaming strategy was also continued in this quarter. Ms. Kanchan Lama, the consultant recruited for facilitating the strategy drafting, completed the process of conducting the GESI assessment of the consortium partners. Based on the assessment, the outline of the strategy was presented by the consultant. The strategy will comprise two components, namely thematic and operational strategies to ensure effective implementation of the Hariyo Ban Program and to maintain a focus on GESI.

Training events on gender equality and social inclusion in terms of conservation and climate change were conducted in the Year 1. Based on the learning and experiences of these events, a draft manual was prepared and circulated for peer review and discussion during this quarter.

The GESI coordinator's participation in the joint monitoring trip in CHAL was also helpful in analyzing the landscape issues from a GESI perspective. It was found that migration was high in the project areas that clearly indicated a need for developing generational leadership of female stakeholders who are engaged in conservation. Gender based violence in NRM is also another agenda that needs further attention as it is not being tackled well, or even well understood. In this regard, the Hariyo Ban Program will analyze the hidden reality of the gender based violence in this sector for addressing this key leadership barrier for women.

5.4 Overarching Themes and Activities

Strategies for TAL and CHAL

WWF and GoN have been making plans for the process of revising the TAL strategy, which Hariyo Ban will provide support for in the coming months. MoFSC has revived its Landscape Support Unit, and called a meeting with relevant programs to discuss possible support and priorities for the LSU. Hariyo Ban is likely to provide support next quarter, along with others; details have yet to be finalized. The national review of landscapes is being planned by the LSU (Hariyo Ban will provide support).

Learning strategy

Hariyo Ban Program learning strategy is being finalized. Learning questions for thematic components and cross cutting themes have been prioritized and elaborated in the matrix describing the rationale, responsible persons, resources required for answering learning questions etc. The learning strategy of the Hariyo Ban Program will be harmonized with the learning framework of WWF Nepal. A consultant has been hired to facilitate this process. Once the strategy is finalized it will be rolled out to the landscapes and staff across various levels will be engaged in the process.

Infrastructure development

During this quarter Scott Wilson Nepal undertook a consultancy to review the existing and planned infrastructure affecting the two landscapes, and their broad environmental and social impacts. They

have prepared a draft report for comment. The company also participated in the CHAL landscape vulnerability assessment, providing valuable inputs on likely impacts of climate change on infrastructure development. The consultants will undertake a national level consultation meeting and finalize the report during the next quarter. We are already using the results of the study, for example in discussion with a hydropower developer on ways to reduce adverse impacts.

Human migration

Hariyo Ban contracted the PhD Association of Nepal to research linkages between migration and natural resources, and organize a meeting in Kathmandu on this theme. One clear impact is the number of women-headed households, particularly in CHAL. Hariyo Ban will take this into account when targeting future forest management leaders to train and empower. We will build on the results of this meeting and further explore migration impacts in the two landscapes.

Likely effects of federalism on natural resource management

With the political uncertainty this quarter, no activity occurred on this theme.

Forums

As mentioned above, the first forum was held on human migration. We will be organizing others in the coming months.

Coordination with donors and projects

We continued to collaborate closely with various donors and programs. We have been meeting regularly with the Multi-Stakeholder Forestry Program to ensure complementarity geographically and programmatically, and to share approaches, results and lessons. We have joined a network of USAID funded programs which includes Feed the Future-Kisan, Health for Life, Suaahara and the Sajhedari Bikaas projects, to investigate cross-sectoral programmatic linkages and opportunities for collaboration, particularly where we work in the districts/VDCs, but also opportunities for other collaboration, such as training or technical advice. This group meets regularly. We continue to collaborate with other donors and projects working in similar fields to Hariyo Ban.

5.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

A number of activities were conducted this quarter, including: M&E orientation for consortium partners and grantees; a joint monitoring visit to CHAL; support for the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation in a Regional Planning Meeting; a high level monitoring visit by consortium heads and focal persons in CHAL and TAL; field monitoring visits from TAL/CHAL and central M&E unit; progress report preparation; finalization of M&E plan; and indicator reference sheet preparation.

Table 7: Summary of progress in Monitoring and Evaluation

IR	Activities	Location	Towast		Yea	ır II		Status	Achievements	Remarks
IK	Activities	Location	Target	Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Status	Acmevements	Remarks
1	Capacity building activities pertinent to M&E for Hariyo Ban Program staff, line agencies and CBOs to enhance participatory M&E systems and enhance expertise in M&E, staff capacity, orientation on software etc.	CHAL, TAL and Center	24 events					On track	Three events of M&E orientation to partners and grantees conducted in CHAL and TAL. More events will be organized in the third and fourth quarter.	
2	Review and reflection of progress and achievements, lessons learned and issues and challenges at various levels - district, corridor, landscape	CHAL, TAL and Center	27 events					On track.		Though initially planned for second quarter, due to delayed field implementation of activities, these six monthly and annual review reflections will be conducted in third and fourth quarter.
3	Learning management	TAL, CHAL and Center	1 learning strategy and action for Hariyo Ban					On track.	Learning strategy being finalized. First part of the work completed. Consultant recruited for second part, which includes finalizing the learning strategy, sharing strategy among wider stakeholders and capacity development for operationalizing learning strategy.	

IR	Activities	Lasstian	Towast		Yea	ır II		Status	Achievements	Remarks
IK	Activities	Location	Target	Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Status	Achievements	Kemarks
4	Database management including purchasing of software and staff orientation	TAL, CHAL & Center	1 Database software					Delay ed	TOR finalized and vendor identification process started. Will be completed in third quarter.	Due to joint monitoring visits and other capacity building activities, this activity could not be completed.
5	Research and case studies including outcome monitoring	TAL & CHAL	outcome monitorin g 150 LRPs mobilizat ion for informati on gathering					On track		Because of delays in activity implementation, the initial plan has been changed and will be conducted in the last quarter.
6	Monitoring visits by core partners and stakeholders including senior officials from government line agencies	TAL & CHAL	51 monitorin g visits					On track	Joint monitoring visit by core partners in CHAL and high level visit of head of institutions and focal persons, GoN Focal person, USAID AOR, in CHAL and TAL conducted. Monitoring visits ongoing in the field.	
7	Support planning of Hariyo Ban at various levels	TAL & CHAL	11 planning events					On track	Representatives from Hariyo Ban Program participated in 4 regional level planning meetings organized by the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation	

ID	A official or	Lagation	Toward		Year II		Ctatura	A abiamam anta	Damanka				
IR	Activities	Location	Target	Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Status	Achievements	Remarks			
									in Dhangadhi, Surkhet,				
									Pokhara and Hetauda.				
									Hariyo Ban Planning				
									will start in the third				
									quarter.				

Completed On Track Cancelled

Highlights of the key activities under monitoring and evaluation are given below. –

M&E orientation to partners and grantees

Three M&E orientation events for partners and grantees were organized in Nepalganj, Pokhara and Chitwan to impart basic knowledge of M&E, GPS operation, result hierarchy, data management and field monitoring processes and practices. Staff of the consortium partners, focal persons, Buffer Zone User Committee members, NGOs, Conservation Area Management Committee members, and Community Forest Coordination Committee members participated in the orientation programs. A total of 82 participants (11 women) took part in the orientation programs. The first two days focused on class room facilitation and the last day participants had hands on practice in field monitoring including handling GPS devices. Theoretical knowledge coupled with practical experience helped build confidence among the participants. It is expected that the orientation will be instrumental in strengthening M&E processes at the grassroots level, and the Program and the communities will benefit due to regular and systematic monitoring.

Joint monitoring visit to CHAL

A joint monitoring visit of the Hariyo Ban Program Core Team and CHAL field team was organized in CHAL from February 18-22. The team included the Chief of Party, Deputy Chief of Party, Component Coordinators, M&E Specialist, GESI Specialist, CHAL Field Coordinator, Team Leaders, landscape level focal persons, and M&E Assistant. The overall objectives of this visit were to observe, monitor, and reflect on field activities implemented by the Hariyo Ban Program; interact with the field teams and the community; discuss the realities on the ground; strengthen joint efforts; explore the future strategies and actions based on field observation and analysis; and think about the future strategies and actions based on these observations.

The team visited different sites in Gorkha, Lamjung and Tanahun districts. The team interacted with the community members, observed various activities including biogas plants and fire-fighting equipment, and visited CLACs in six CFUGs. The visiting team was updated on the implementation status of the Hariyo Ban Program in the CHAL area, and was provided with information about community perception of the Program, the operating environment, and issues and challenges faced by the field team. Daily reflection about the observation of the field was very useful. The visit was effective for setting priorities of the Program and to expedite the implementation process.

High level monitoring visit to CHAL/TAL area

A high level monitoring visit was organized from March 28-31 to the CHAL and TAL areas. The visit included the heads of the consortium partners and focal persons, including: Country Representative of WWF Nepal, Country Director of CARE Nepal, Chairperson of FECOFUN Central Committee, Executive Officer of NTNC, AOR of USAID, MoFSC - Hariyo Ban Program Focal Person, Chief of the Planning and Human Resources Division of the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, Chief of Party of Hariyo Ban, Deputy Chief of Party of Hariyo Ban, Communications Officer of Hariyo Ban, and M&E Specialist of Hariyo Ban. The team was accompanied by the TAL Coordinator, CHAL Field Coordinator, Team Leaders and other field staff in respective sites. DFO and DSCO from Tanahun district also joined the team in Tanahun district. The overall objective of this high level visit to CHAL/TAL was to strengthen the partnership of the four consortium partners and GON for effective execution of the Hariyo Ban Program. The specific objectives were as follows:

• To expose the team to on-the-ground realities in working areas, the working modality and approaches, ecosystems, communities and stakeholders;

- To inform the team about the latest implementation status of the Hariyo Ban Program, including achievements, issues, challenges and lessons learned;
- To provide an opportunity for the field team to interact and share stories from the field with the high level team;
- To help the high level team internalize key messages and garner support for addressing challenges that the Hariyo Ban Program is facing and provide inspiration to the field team;
- To solicit strategic input at the end of the visit.

The team visited the CHAL Office in Pokhara and interacted with the CHAL team; Western Regional Forest Directorate in Pokhara; District Forest Office in Tanahun; 2 CFUGs in both Tanahun and Chitwan districts; and one Buffer Zone User Committee in Chitwan. The visit was largely successful in exposing the decision-makers of each organization to the realities of the Hariyo Ban Program, the progress and successes so far, and challenges encountered. The team provided strategic inputs on operational and programmatic areas, which will be useful in consolidating the effectiveness of certain activities, linking interventions at different levels and refine working strategies.

Major issues identified included the need for: greater focus on scaling up activities at different levels; provide support to the Landscape Support Unit of the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MFSC); consolidation of a package of community support including CAPAs and livelihood activities; leveraging resources for CAPA implementation and livelihoods improvement of poor households; greater balance between hard and software activities; scientific forest management; greater coordination with GON/line agencies; minimizing work planning time; sharing new manuals and getting endorsement from Government for sustainability and ownership; and greater focus on sustainability. The Hariyo Ban Program core team will take necessary steps to address these issues in planning and implementation processes.

Tracking Global Positioning System (GPS) points for monitoring

Monitoring and Evaluation unit has been continuously striving to produce maps to reflect Hariyo Ban Program interventions and the changes as much as possible. We are utilizing geographic information systems (GIS) as one way of completing this work. The GIS processes have been initiated by collecting GPS data for all activities conducted by Hariyo Ban program in the field. The GPS points

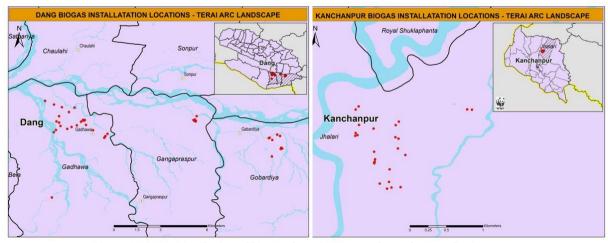


Figure 15 & 16: Distribution of biogas plants in Dang and Kanchanpur districts

allow us to understand the patterns of geographic distribution of our interventions. It is mandatory for all partners to record and report all GPS points while responding during progress reporting. The GPS locations are transferred into the GIS systems to show various locations of geographic distributions. For example, the below figures show the GPS data distribution of biogas plants constructed in Dang and Kanchanpur districts.

5.6 Communications

Two major activities i.e. <u>campaign on amplifying unheard voices of women leadership in biodiversity and climate change on the occasion of International Women's Day and Earth Hour Celebration were conducted during this quarter. A summary of activities conducted in this period are summarized in the table below.</u>

Table 8: Summary of progress in Communication

SN	Activities	Target	Q1 Q	Year II 2 Q3 Q4	Status	Achievement	Remarks				
	To facilitate the understanding of Hariyo Ban Program and influence knowledge, attitudes and behavior of key audiences to better active Ban Program objectives										
2	Organize events around specific calendar days and campaigns to draw media attention highlighting Hariyo Ban activities of all four consortium partners Creating a comprehensive, up-to-date and functional website for information sharing				On Track	Ongoing Women's Day, Earth Hour celebrated On hold -awaiting approval from USAID					
3	Form new partnerships and programs for joint communication with different organizations including media				On Track	Ongoing					
4	Production of outreach communication materials (print, audio/video etc.) including briefing papers on key concepts and initiatives in the context of Hariyo Ban Program				On Track	Ongoing – few briefing papers produced					
5	Developing internal communication tools to communicate about Hariyo Ban Program				On Track	Ongoing Calendar, weekly updates and newspaper being circulated					

Completed On Track Cancelled

1. A campaign on amplifying unheard voices of women leaders in biodiversity and climate change on the occasion of International Women's Day, March 8, 2013

Objectives: The theme of this event was "Amplifying unheard voices of women's leadership in conservation and climate change". The campaign aimed to bring out the voices from the grassroots level regarding conservation, climate change and women's leadership through poetry and songs. It also aimed to promote commitment of local men and women in strengthening women leadership in conservation and climate change by recognizing individuals as change agents.

Events leading up to the Grand Event on International Women's Day: i. Audition Rounds in 15 districts of CHAL and TAL

Complementing the global theme of the 103rd International Women's Day, "A promise is a promise: Time for action to end violence against women", auditions for the poetry and song competition started on 7th February 2013 in various districts. Advertisements were circulated via radio and newspapers by Hariyo Ban Program team, encouraging people to participate. In CHAL auditions were held in six different districts in Palpa, Kaski, Tanahu, Mustang, Lamjung and Gorkha. In TAL auditions were held in nine different districts in Dhading, Makwanpur, Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Dang, Banke, Bardia, Kailali and Kanchanpur.

ii. Semi-Finals in Pokhara (CHAL) and Chitwan (TAL)

The semi-final for CHAL was organized in Pokhara on 24th February and for TAL in Chitwan on 27th February, 2013 by the Hariyo Ban Program. Winners from six different districts in Chitwan Annapurna Landscape and nine different districts in Terai Arc Landscape participated in the semi-finals. Altogether 27 contestants participated in both the competitions, which were judged by a reputed panel of judges assembled by Hariyo Ban communications staff, from the field of conservation, women's rights and literature. Many invitees participated in the event including government, media personalities and representatives of the consortium partners. One winner was selected from each category. Jayananda Joshi 'Paramhamsa' from Kanchanpur was selected in the poetry category and Ritu Lama from Makwanpur for her song in TAL, and Uday Nepal from Mustang for his song and Basanta Subedi from Kaski for his poem won from CHAL.

iii. Grand event on 8th March 2013

The grand event was held in Kathmandu on 8th March 2013. CNN Hero 2010 and Chairperson of Maiti Nepal, Ms. Anuradha Koirala, was invited by the Hariyo Ban communication team as the chief guest and Ms. Sheila Lutjens, Deputy Mission Director, USAID/Nepal as the special guest of the event. The event had various programs in its agenda. One of the consortium partners of the Hariyo Ban Program, CARE Nepal, recommitted itself



Figure 17: CNN Hero 2010 felicitates Change Agent Ms. Durga Gole from Makwanpur

to empower women and girls to fulfill their rights on the occasion of its 35th year in Nepal. The event also had performances by national artists like Ciney Gurung and Priyanka Karki. Few specific agenda activities of the International Women's Day celebration are briefly described below.

Final of the poetry and song competition

The winners from the semifinals held in Pokhara and Chitwan participated in the final in Kathmandu on 8th March. Ritu Lama from Makwanpur stood first from song category and Basanta Subedi from Kaski won from the poetry category. In the overall standing of the competition, Ritu Lama was first, Uday Nepali was second, Basanta Subedi came third and Jayananda Joshi 'Paramhamsa' got the consolation position. All the finalists will have their songs and poems recorded, and Ritu Lama's song will be aired through various national and local radio stations. This competition was judged by a panel of seven judges that consisted of Netra Sharma from USAID, popular poet Yuyutsu R D, media personality Shrijana S. Yonzan, Musician Raju Singh, Tirtha Koirala from NEFEJ, Sushila Nepali from Bird Conservation Nepal and Prahlad Pokhrel from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Recognizing FECOFUN female chairpersons:

Out of Nepal's 75 districts, only 14 have female chairpersons in their Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs). During the IWD event, these 14 chairpersons were also recognized and praised for playing a significant role in various sectors ranging from natural resource management, and economic and social empowerment of poor and underprivileged communities. FECOFUN Chairperson Ms. Apsara Chapagain and CNN Hero 2010 Ms. Anuradha Koirala felicitated them for their untiring contribution to conservation.

Felicitation of Ms. Churim Sherpa for her bravery:

In addition, Ms. Churim Sherpa, winner of the Guinness World Record title for being the first woman to ascend Mount Everest twice in the same season, was recognized for her bravery and work in helping conserve and promote Kanchenjunga Conservation area by Conservation Program Director of WWF Nepal, Dr. Ghana Shyam Gurung, and Miss Nepal 2012 and WWF's Young Conservation Ambassador, Ms. Shristi Shrestha. The platform was also used to hand over the funds that the Young Conservation Ambassador collected, NRs. 80,000, to support Ghunsa Valley in improving the valley's trails, tourist information center and Ghunsa Mother's group health facilities.

2. Hariyo Ban Program Supports Earth Hour Celebration in Pokhara

Objective: The objective of the program was to raise awareness about the need to make environmentally smart choices and to conserve energy.

On 23 March 2013 in Basundhara Park, Pokhara, WWF Nepal organized an event to celebrate Earth Hour.

Environment Officer of USAID Bronwyn Llewellyn, WWF Ambassador and Actor Rajesh Hamal, and WWF Young Conservation Ambassador and Miss Nepal 2012 Shristi Shrestha took part in the event. Two of Nepal's leading music artists, Nima Rumba and Abhaya and the Steam Injuns, performed at the event. International Women's Day competition winner Ritu Lama also entertained the crowd with her performance in the event. Through music and information about depleting energy

sources, the event succeeded in raising awareness about the need to conserve energy. As a build-up for Earth Hour, a clean-up campaign was also organized in the Fewa Lake as part of the ongoing water hyacinth removal effort.

The event involved the participation of nearly 6,000 individuals.

Briefing papers on Governance tools developed

Hariyo ban program is using various governance tools such as PGA, PHPA and PWBR to strengthen governance of NRM groups. In order to have consistency in understanding and use, Hariyo Ban has produced briefing papers about them (Annex 5)

6. WINDOWS OF OPPORTUNITY

6.1 Tiger and Prey base monitoring in Terai Arc Landscape

During this quarter, 120 people from DNPWC, DOF, NTNC, Community Forest User Groups, CBAPOs and university students were trained/capacitated on tiger and prey monitoring techniques, and the use and handling of various equipment such as camera traps, SUUNTO compass, GPS and range finders. The trained personnel have been engaged in the camera trapping, prey base survey and occupancy surveys since 6th February, 2013.

To date, camera trapping and line transect surveys have been completed in core areas of Shuklaphanta WR, and 3 blocks in both Bardia NP and Chitwan NP. An occupancy survey outside protected areas (Corridors, National Forest and Community Forests) was completed and covered 9 districts of the Terai. Database management is taking place simultaneously for occupancy surveys, line transect surveys and camera trapping in 3 field offices (Shuklaphanta Conservation Program, Bardia Conservation Program and Biodiversity Conservation Center of NTNC). The field work is expected to be completed by the end of May.

7. INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

During this quarter the Hariyo Ban Program continued to work on the initial environmental examination (IEE). A consultant was hired to prepare Framework Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plans (FEMMPs) for negative determination with condition (NDC) activities and recommend an overall mechanism to ensure environmental compliance in the Hariyo Ban Program. After a series of consultations with the component coordinators and consortium partner organizations, the consultant produced a comprehensive matrix in which NDC activities for years 1 and 2 were further assessed for possible adverse impacts, IEE condition and necessary mitigation measures. From the assessment only 11 out of a total of 40 NDC activities were found to pose possible significant environmental and/or social impacts. The consultant will complete a visit to CHAL and TAL to visit significant NDC activity sites. A final report that includes FEMMPs, recommendations on the overall mechanism and training needs for environmental compliance is anticipated by the end of April 2013. Hariyo Ban will then implement the plan.

8. MANAGEMENT REPORT

This quarter, the partners started implementation of the second year work plan, taking advantage of the dry season to expand efforts in the field. During the reporting period, the Hariyo Ban team attended and supported four regional planning workshops of MoFSC. These workshops were organized to prepare the FY 2013/2014 Annual Plan of regional and district line agencies of MoFSC. The Hariyo Ban team shared the highlights of its second year (ongoing) AWP, as well as priorities and projected resources for the third year. The outcomes of these workshops are useful for Hariyo Ban to align its activities with GoN's strategies and priorities. A high level monitoring visit by representatives of GoN, USAID and Hariyo Ban Program consortium heads to program areas was a good opportunity for the program to share the achievements, opportunities and challenges, and receive strategic inputs from the visitors concerning the way forward. The visit was helpful in bringing the

consortium partners closer, and generating a common understanding about various issues faced by the Program and the collective efforts required to address them.

WWF is pursuing ways to streamline the sub-award process to reduce delays in getting funds to sub-awardees. WWF decided to exclude law enforcement activities from cost share, in order to avoid further administrative delays.

9. OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

The political environment remained largely calm during the reporting period, apart from a few strikes which held up some activities temporarily. The formation of a government under the chairmanship of the Chief Justice has given some hope of stability. However, some political parties have been opposing the current government, and the reformulation of a new government led by the political parties. The process of updating the voter list has been withheld due to the disturbance of the opposing political parties. The political situation is still fluid, but the main political parties have focused their energy on the election which is likely to be held in November. Hopefully this election will provide the opportunity to prepare a new constitution for the nation.

Apart from the political environment, electricity outages of more than 10 hours per day have severely affected day to day operations of HBP, particularly with respect to documentation and report preparation in the field. In addition, cases of gender-based violence in Nepal are becoming a major focus, particularly the beating and physical assault of women who are accused of being witches. Impunity is widespread. Hence the situation is still unpredictable. The Hariyo Ban Program will continue to assess these situations, and will be prepared to pursue the best strategy that maximizes the impact of the Program.

ANNEXES

Annex 1 Geographic coverage of Hariyo Ban Program in Quarter 2, Year II

Hariyo Ban Program coverage in TAL

Corridor/bottleneck/ba sin/watershed	District	VDC	Remarks
Brahmadev corridor		Daijee and Suda VDCs	2 VDCs
	Kanchanpur	Bhimdattanagar Municipality,	1 Municipality
Laljhadi corridor		Krishnapur, Dekhatbhuli, Sankarpur, Raikawar Bichuwa, Baise Bichuwa, Jhalari, Rauteli Bichawa	7 VDCs
	Bardia	Patabhar, Daulatpur, Rajapur Bhimmapur, Neulapur and Suryapatawa	6 VDCs
Karnali corridor	Kailali	Sugarkhal, Baliya, Chuha, Patharaiya, Dhansinghpur, Narayanpur, Durgauli, Geta and Urma Dhangadi and Tikapur Municipalities	9 VDCs 2 Municipalities
Barandabhar corridor	Chitwan	Dahakhani, Gitanagar, Padampur, Jutpani, Piple, Gardi, Ayodhayapuri, Bachhyauli, Kumroj, Mangalpur, Bagauda (Madi) Bharatpur and Ratnanagar Municipalities	11 VDCs 2 Municipalities
Kamdi corridor	Banke	Kamdi, Manikapur, Phatepur, Basudevpur, Binauna, Bejapur, Mahadevpuri and Kachanapur	8 VDCs
Kaligandaki/Barandab har corridor	N T 1	Shivamandir, Dhaobadi, Devachuli, Pithauli, Arguali and Kawasoti	6 VDCs
Narayani River Basin	Nawalparasi	Mukundapur, Amarapuri	2 VDCs
Lamahi Bottleneck	Dang	Lalmatiya, Panchakule, Goltakuri, Phoolbari, Bela, Urhari, Gobardiya, Gangaparaspur and Gadhawa Ghorahi and Tulsipur municipalities	9 VDCs 2 Municipalities
Niigadh-	Bara	Amlekhganj, Dumarwana	2 VDCs
Nijgadh- Chandranigahapur	Rautahat	Rangapur	1 VDC
bottlenecks	Makwanpur	Manahari, Churiamai and Handikhola	3 VDCs
	Bara	Ratanpuri	1 VDC
	Parsa	Bagbana	1 VDC
Parsa -Bagmati	Rautahat	Paurai	1 VDC
9 ····	Makawanpur	Handikhola	1 VDC
Total	11 Districts	70 VDCs 7 Municipalities	

Hariyo Ban Program coverage in CHAL

Corridor/bottleneck/ba sin/watershed	District	VDC	Remarks
Panchase sub watershed/ Seti River Corridor Phewa Sub watershed	Kaski	Pumdibhumdi, Chapakot, Bhadaure Tamagi, Dhikurpokhari, Kaskikot, Sarangkot, Lamachaur, Dhital, Sardikhola, Hemja, Salyan, Puranchaur, Bhachok, Dhampus, Ghachok, Lahachok, Lwangghale, Mijuredada, Namarjung, Parche, Reevan, Saimarang and Kristinachnechaur	23 VDCs
Kaligandaki River	Syangja	Arukharka, Bagefatake, Wangsing Deurali, Bhatkhola, Paweigande and Phedikhola	6 VDCs
Corridor	Parbat	Arthardandakharka	1 VDC
	Gulmi	Tamghas	1 VDC
Trisuli River Corridor	Dhading	Salang	1 VDC
Marsyangdi corridor/ River basin	Lamjung	Mohariyakot, Tarkughat, Bhotewodar, Sundar Bazaar, Udipur, Archalebot, Bharate, Chiti, Gaunsahar, Bajhakhet, Chnadisthan, Bhulbhule, Ghermu, Bahundanda, Hiletaksar, Tanrangtaksar, Simpani, Taghring, Bhujung, Bhoje, Khudi, Pasgaun, Ghanapokhara, Uttarkanya and Moharia Beshishahar Municipality	25 VDCs 1 Municipality
Outside River basin		Bhorletar, Nauthar, Tarkughat	3VDCs
Seti River Corridor/Basin Sukhoura khola	Tanahu	Keshav Tar, Dharampani, Bandipur, Devghat, Deurali, Pokhari Bhanjyang, Jamune, Chhang, Manpang, Kahu Sivapur, Dulegauda, Bhimad, Dhorphirdi and Khairentar	14 VDCs
Daraundi river corridor/ basin	Gorkha	Barpak, Ghyachowk, Simjung, Saurpani, Muchok, Jaubari, Sreenathkot Takumajhalakuribot, Takukot, Gakhu, Masel, Taple, Chhoprak, Nareshwar, Deurali, Mirkot, Khoplang, Lho, Chhaikampar, Prok, Sirdibas, Chumchet, Bihi and Samagaun Gorkha Municipality	24 VDCs 1 Municipality
Annapurna Conservation Area	Manang	Bhraka, Chame, Dharapani, Fu, Ghyaru, Khangsar, Manang, Nar, Nyawal, Pisang, TachiBagarchhap, Tanki Manang, Thoche	13 VDCs
	Myagdi	Shikha	1 VDC
Total		112 VDCs 2 Municipalities	

Hariyo Ban worked in a total of 21 districts, 182 VDCs, and 9 Municipalities in TAL and CHAL.

Annex 2 List of new LRPs recruited in this quarter

LRPs recruited by CARE

	Name of LRPs Address			Ca	ast and	d ethn	icity (Youth
SN	Name of LRPs	Address	Sex	BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	15-24
CAI	RE								
1	Anjela Saru	Nawalparasi	Female		1				1
2	Anju Chaudhary	Kailali	Female		1				1
3	Ashok Rana Magar	Chitwan	Male		1				
4	Baliram Chaudhary	Kailali	Male		1				
5	Bikash Bista	Banke	Male	1					
6	Bina Joshi	Bardiya	Female	1					1
7	Binu Mahato	Nawalparasi	Female		1				
8	Birendra Bahadur Singh	Kanchanpur	Male	1					
9	Bishnu Ram Chaudhari	Bardiya	Male		1				
10	Deepak Bista	Kanchanpur	Male	1					
11	Dulari Chaudhari	Bardiya	Female		1				
12	Eakendra Sunar	Kailali	Male			1			1
13	Ganesh Bahadur Shahi	Kailali	Male	1					
14	Gobinda Singh Rawat	Kailali	Male	1					
15	Guransh Rai	Makawanpur	Female		1				1
16	Indar Laxmi Waiba	Makawanpur	Female		1				1
17	Jamuna Chaudhary	Banke	Female		1				1
18	Kajiram Roka	Gorkha	Male		1				1
19	Kalpana Pudasaini	Makawanpur	Female	1					1
20	Kopila Kc	Kaski	Female	1					
21	Kopila Pariyar	Lamjung	Female			1			1
22	Krishna Kumari Paudel	Kaski	Female	1					1
23	Krishna Prasad Soti	Nawalparasi	Male		1				1
24	Krishna Tharu	Banke	Female		1				1
25	Laxmi Karki	Kanchanpur	Female	1					1
26	Laxmi Kunwar	Kanchanpur	Female	1					
27	Mandira Magar	Chitwan	Female		1				1
28	Manisha Thapa Magar	Chitwan	Female		1				1
29	Manju Joshi	Kanchanpur	Female	1	1				1
30	Narayani Adhikari Regmi	Kaski	Female	1					1
31	Premlal Chaudhary	Kailali	Male		1				
32		Kanchanpur	Female	1					
33	Rajendra Bhandari	Kanchanpur	Male	1					
34	Raju Ram Sarki	Kanchanpur	Male			1			
36	Ranga Bhattarai	Kailali	Female	1					
37	Rita Devkota	Gorkha	Female	1					
38	Rita Gurung	Lamjung	Female		1				1
39	Rita Marhatta	Gorkha	Female	1					1
40	Rita Nepali	Chitwan	Female			1			1
41	Rita Thapa	Banke	Female	1		-			1
42	Sabitri Sunar	Chitwan	Female	1		1			1
43	Sanjita Rijal	Bardiya	Female	1		1			1
44	Sarita Sodari	Kailali	Female	1					1
45	Satyabati Dhakal	Makawanpur	Female	1					1
46	Shiva Datt Panta	Bardiya	Male	1					1
47	Shree Ram Chaudhary	Banke	Male	1	1				
48	Shreejana Gurung	Nawalparasi	Female	1	1				
49	Sujita Bhatta	Gorkha	Female	1	1				1
50	Sukra Raj Tharu	Bardiya	Male	1	1				1
50	Bukia Kaj Tharu	Daiuiya	Maic		1	l	l	l	

				Ca	ast and	l ethn	icity (Ö)	Youth
SN	Name of LRPs	Address	Sex	BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	15-24
51	Sunita Sunar	Banke	Female			1			1
52	Sunkeshari Rumba	Makawanpur	Female		1				1
53	Sushil Sharma	Banke	Male	1					1
54	Sushila Rana	Gorkha	Female		1				1
55	Sushmita Thapa	Kaski	Female	1					1
56	Susma Ale	Bardiya	Female		1				
57	Susmita Gurung	Nawalparasi	Female		1				1
58	Yashoda Sunar	Lamjung	Female			1			1
Tota	al .			26	24	7	0	0	33

LRPs recruited by FECOFUN

				Ca	st and	l ethn	icity ((Ö)	Youth
SN	Name of LRPs	Address	Sex	BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	15-24
FEC	OFUN								
1	Bhumi Prasad Kandel	Dhading	Male	1					
2	Bishnu BK	Gulmi	Female			1			
3	Dilli Bdr Dangi	Dang	Male	1					
4	Jamuna Paudel	Chitwan	Female	1					1
5	Janak Sing Kunwar	Kailali	Male	1					
6	Kabita Pandey	Palpa	Female	1					1
7	Khima Adhikari	Dang	Female	1					
8	Krishna KC	Banke	Male	1					
9	Laxmi Paudel	Kaski	Female	1					
10	Manisa Karki	Syanga	Female	1					1
11	Menuka Tiwari	Parsa	Female	1					1
12	Muna Gurung	Nawalparasi	Female		1				1
13	Nada Kumari Gurung	Parbat	Female		1				
14	Pabitra Ojha Subedi	Kaski	Female	1					
15	Panchamaya Sangtag	Makwanpur	Female		1				
16	Parbati Shaha	Rautahat	Female				1		1
17	Puspa Devi Ghale	Lamjung	Female		1				
18	Ratna Saud	Kailali	Female	1					
19	Sabita Sapkota	Nawalparasi	Female	1					
20	Surya Kumari BK	Lamjung	Female			1			
21	Tilak Tamang	Bara	Male		1				
Tota	ıl			13	5	2	1	0	6

Annex 3 List of citizen scientists developed by Hariyo Ban Program

					Cast/Ethnicity							
Sn	Name	District	Sex	BCT	Dalit	Janajati	Madhesi	Others	Name of Training Received			
1	Aashraya Rana	Kanchanpur	Male			✓			Orientation of Citizen Scientist			
2	Bali Ram Chaudhary	Kailali	Male			√			Orientation of Citizen Scientist, Wildlife monitoring training			
3	Bhadai Tharu	Bardia	Male			✓			Orientation of Citizen Scientist			
4	Bhagi Ram Chaudhary	Bardia	Male			✓			Orientation of Citizen Scientist			
5	Bhagwati Dhungana	Kailali	Female	√					Orientation of Citizen Scientist, Forest Inventory Training Wildlife monitoring			
6	Bikash Thapa	Kanchanpur	Male	√					Orientation of Citizen Scientist			
7	Binod Chaudhary	Bardia	Male			√			Orientation of Citizen Scientist Forest Inventory Training			
8	Chandra Gurung	Kailali	Male			√			Orientation of Citizen Scientist Forest Inventory Training			
9	Chandra Lal Tharu	Bardia	Male			√			Orientation of Citizen Scientist Forest Inventory Training			
10	Dirgha Bahadur Tiruwa	Kailali	Male		✓				Orientation of Citizen Scientist			
11	Fulmati Chaudhary	Kailali	Female			✓			Orientation of Citizen Scientist			
12	Gobind Singh Rawal	Kailali	Male	√					Orientation of Citizen Scientist, Forest Inventory Training and Wildlife monitoring			
13	Gopal Tharu	Bardia	Male			✓			Orientation of Citizen Scientist			
14	Hari Chaudhary	Kanchanpur	Male			√			Orientation of Citizen Scientist, Forest Inventory Training and Wildlife monitoring			
15	Hari Rani Chaudhary	Bardia	Female			√			Orientation of Citizen Scientist and Wildlife monitoring training			
16	Janki Jaisi	Kailali	Female	√					Orientation of Citizen Scientist			
17	Karna Rawal	Kailali	Male	✓					Orientation of Citizen Scientist			

					Cast/Ethnicity				
Sn	Name	District	Sex	BCT	Dalit	Janajati	Madhesi	Others	Name of Training Received
18	Krishna K.C.	Bardiya	Male	√					Orientation of Citizen Scientist and Forest Inventory Training
19	Krishni Shahi	Banke	Female	✓					Orientation of Citizen Scientist
20	Lal Bahadur Thapa Magar	Banke	Male			√			Orientation of Citizen Scientist, Forest Inventory Training and Wildlife monitoring
21	Lok Raj Ojha	Kanchanpur	Male	✓					Orientation of Citizen Scientist and Wildlife monitoring training
22	Maya Chaudhary	Kanchanpur	Female			√			Orientation of Citizen Scientist, Forest Inventory Training and Wildlife monitoring
23	Padam Budhathoki	Banke	Male	✓					Orientation of Citizen Scientist
24	Prankush Chaudhary	Kailali	Male			√			Orientation of Citizen Scientist and Forest Inventory Training
25	Prem Lal Chaudhary	Kailali	Male			✓			Orientation of Citizen Scientist
26	Radha Tharu	Bardia	Female			√			Orientation of Citizen Scientist, Forest Inventory Training and Wildlife monitoring
27	Rajendra Prasad Chaudhary	Bardia	Male			✓			Orientation of Citizen Scientist
28	Ram Krishna Chaudhary	Bardiya	Male			✓			Wildlife monitoring training
29	Ram Krishna Tharu	Bardia	Male			✓			Wildlife monitoring training
30	Ram Swarup Chaudhary	Kailali	Male			✓			Wildlife monitoring training
31	Sarda Jha	Bardia	Female				✓		Wildlife monitoring training
32	Sarita Sodari	Kailali	Female	✓					Wildlife monitoring training
33	Shankar Nath Chaudhary	Bardiya	Male			✓			Wildlife monitoring training
34	Shant Bahadur Khatri	Banke	Male	✓					Wildlife monitoring training
35	Shobha Kumari Kumal	Banke	Female			✓			Wildlife monitoring training
36	Susma Chaudhary	Kailali	Female			✓			Wildlife monitoring training
37	Swarshoti Rawal	Kailali	Female	√					Wildlife monitoring training

			Cast/Ethnicity						
Sn	Name	District	Sex	BCT	Dalit	Janajati	Madhesi	Others	Name of Training Received
38	Tej Bahadur Oli	Banke	Male	√					Wildlife monitoring training
39	Tek Lal Khatri	Kailali	Male	✓					Wildlife monitoring training
40	Tirtha Dangi	Kailali	Male	✓					Wildlife monitoring training
41	Toya Nath Tharu	Bardia	Male			✓			Wildlife monitoring training

Annex 4 Hariyo Ban Program staff List

~			Duty Station	Sex		Caste	/Ethi	nicity		
Sn	Name	me Position D			F	BCT	JJ	Dalit	Madhesi	Others
ww	F Nepal									
1	Anil Kumar Rai	M&E Assistant	Chitwan	1			1			
2	Anita Adhikari	M&E Assistant	Kathmandu		1	1				
3	Anjana Shrestha	Program Associate	Kathmandu		1		1			
4	Anuja Shrestha	Program Associate, CHAL - Hariyo Ban	Pokhara		1		1			
5	Bhaskar Deo Chaudhary	Field program associate	Dhangadhi	1			1			
6	Gita Bham	Grants & Compliance Associate	Kathmandu		1	1				
7	Haisuba Gurung	Messenger	Pokhara		1		1			
8	Jayendra Raj Koirala	Program Administrator	Kathmandu	1		1				
9	Judy Oglethorpe	Chief of Party	Kathmandu		1					1
10	Keshav Prasad Khanal	Coordinator- Sustainable Landscapes	Kathmandu	1		1				
	Lila Jung Gurung	Program Associate	Pokhara	1			1			
12	Mahendra Shakya	Program Associate	Kathmandu	1			1			
13	Mamta Shrestha	Finance & Compliance Associate	Dhangadhi		1		1			
14	Manoj Chaudhary	M&E Assistant	Dhangadhi	1			1			
15	Pallavi Dhakal	Communications Officer	Kathmandu		1	1				
16	Prabin Rayamajhi	Office Messenger	Kathmandu	1		1				
17	Prabita Shrestha	Grants & Compliance Officer	Kathmandu		1		1			
18	Purna Bahadur Kunwar	Coordinator	Pokhara	1		1				
19	Rajan Rijal	Finance & Compliance Associate	Chitwan	1		1				
20	Rajendra Lamichhane	Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist	Kathmandu	1		1				
21	Rajeshree Bista	F&A Officer	Pokhara		1	1				
22	Raju Kumar Khadka	Driver	Kathmandu	1		1				
23	Ram Bahadur Praja	Messenger	Kathmandu	1			1			
24	Salina Shrestha	Administration Assistant	Kathmandu		1		1			
25	Sangita Ramjali	Driver	Pokhara		1		1			
26	Sanjay Pariyar	M&E Assistant	Pokhara	1				1		
27	Shant Raj Jnawali	Coordinator- Biodiversity Conservation	Kathmandu	1		1				
28	Shova Shilpakar	Finance Manager	Kathmandu		1		1			
29	Shruti Dhungel	Finance and Compliance Associate, CHAL	Pokhara		1	1				
30	Shrutina Dhanchha	M&E Assistant	Kathmandu		1		1			
31	Srijana Baral	Program Officer, CHAL - HBP	Pokhara		1	1				
CAR	RE Nepal			•		•	•	•		•
32	Ajaya Lama	Driver	Pokhara	1			1			
33	Arun Adhikari	Field Coordinator	Nepalganj	1		1				
34	Bhawana K.C.	Field Officer	Lamjung		1	1				
	Bir Bdr Thapa	Driver	Nepalganj	1		1				
36	Bishnu Pd. Acharya	Field Coordinator	Gorkha	1		1				
37	Deependra Raj Joshi	Finance Officer	Pokhara	1			1			
38	Dev Narayan Mandal	Field Officer	Gorkha	1					1	
39	Dev Raj Gautam	Team Leader	Pokhara	1		1				
	Dewata Rijal	Field Officer	Bharatpur		1	1				
41	Ineej Manandhar	Field Officer	Banke	1			1			
42	Jagadish Bhatta	Field Coordinator	Dhangadhi	1		1				

				Sex		Caste				
Sn	Name	Position	Duty Station	_	F	BCT	JJ		Madhesi	Others
43	Khim Giri	Admin Assistant	Pokhara	1	-	201	00	Dune	TTAGE	1
45	Killili Oli i		1 Okiiara	1						1
44	Kuldip Poudel	Climate Change Adaptation Specialist	Nepalganj	1		1				
45	Laxmi Malla	Admin Assistant	Nepalganj		1	1				
46	Madhav Dhakal	Governance Specialist	Nepalganj	1	_	1				
47	Maiya Chaudhary	House Keeper	Nepalganj	1	1	_	1			
48	Maya Nath Ghimire	Field Coordinator	Bharatpur	1	_	1	_			
49	Pavitra Jha	REDD Specialist	Pokhara		1				1	
50	Pratigya Silawal	Field Coordinator	Pokhara		1	1				
51	Pratima Shrestha	Climate Change	Pokhara		1		1			
		Adaptation Specialist					-			
52	Ram Bdr Mijar	Field Officer	Kanchanpur	1				1		
53	Sammar Thapa Magar	-	Pokhara	1			1			
54	Sandesh S. Hamal	Deputy Chief of Party	Kathmandu	1		1				
55		Field Officer	Tanahun	1	1	1	1			
56	Shikha Shrestha	GSI Coordinator	Kathmandu	1	1		1			
57	Sukbir Thami	Field Officer	Pokhara	1			1			
58	Sunil Kumar Regmi	Climate Change Adaptation Coordinator	Kathmandu	1		1				
FFC	OFUN	Adaptation Coordinator								
	Binod Gayek	District Coordinator	Kaski	11				1		
60	Birjung Oli	District Coordinator	Dang	1		1		1		
61	Deepak Adhikari	District Coordinator	Nawalparasi	1		1				
	Deepak Bahadur		•	1		1				
62	Chand	Regional Coordinator	Nepalgunj	1		1				
63	Deepak Chaudhari	District Coordinator	Bardia	1			1			
64	Dhan Bahadur	District Coordinator	Gorkha	1		1				
	Khadka		Kathmandu							
65	Dig Bijaya Dhakal	0111441	Kathmandu	1		1				
66	Dil Raj Khanal	National Policy Advocacy Officer	Kathmandu	1		1				
67	Ganga Maya Neupane		Pokhara		1	1				
	Gita Neupane	Program Assistant	Rautahat		1	1				
	Kalika KC		Parbat		1	1				
		Monitoring and		1.	_					
70	Kisor Rimal	Documentation Officer	Chitwan	1		1				
71	Kopila Tumsing	Program Assistant	Makwanpur		1		1			
70	Krishna Bahadur	T I I	IZ - 41 1	1		1				
72	Khadka	Team Leader	Kathmandu	1		1				
73	Laxmi Prasad Bhatta	District Coordinator	Kanchanpur	1		1				
	Maheshwor Basnet	District Coordinator	Chitwan	1		1				
75	Narbada Roka	Program Assistant	Syanja		1	1				
76	Nirmala Sharma	Monitoring and	Kathmandu		1	1				
77	Pabitra Marasini	Documentation Officer	Gulmi		1	1				
78	Parbati Tiwari	Program Assistant			1	1				
/ 6	Pardau Hwari	Program Assistant	Parsa		1	1	1			
79	Pemamaya Lama	Program Assistant	Bara		1		1			
80		Gender and Social	Kathmandu		1	1				
-	Pantha	Inclusion Officer			Ė					
81	Pradeep Budhathoky	Climate Change and REDD Officer	Kathmandu	1		1				
82	Radhika Thapa	Program Assistant	Palpa	İ	1	1				
83	Raju Bhattarai	District Coordinator	Tanahun	1		1				
84	Raju Khadka	Driver	Kathmandu	1		1				
85	Samjana Wagle	District Coordinator	Lamjung		1	1				
86	Santos Kumar Paudel	District Coordinator	Banke	1		1				

Sn	Name	Position	Duty Station	Sex		Caste	e/Ethnicity			
SII	Name	Position	Duty Station	M	F	BCT	JJ	Dalit	Madhesi	Others
87	Srijana Sharma	Account Officer	Kathmandu		1	1				
88	Susma Silwal	Program Assistant	Dhading		1	1				
89	Adhikari	Documentation and Communication Officer	Kathmandu	1		1				
NTN	IC									
90	Abhinay Kushwaha	Operation Officer	Kathmandu	1						
91	Amar Sing Thakur	Junior wildlife technicians	Kanchanpur	1						
92	Dip Prasad Chaudhary	Junior wildlife technicians	ACAP	1			1			
93	Ganesh Rana	Junior wildlife technicians	Kanchanpur	1			1			
94	Khusi Ram Chaudhary	Junior wildlife technicians	Bardiya	1			1			
95	Kiran Lama	Junior wildlife technicians	MCAP - Philim	1			1			
96	Om Prakash Chaudhary	Junior wildlife technicians	ACAP	1			1			
97	Purna Lama	Junior wildlife technicians	Parsa	1			1			
98	Ram Raj Chaudhary	Junior wildlife technicians	Bardiya	1			1			
99	Ramesh Darai	Junior wildlife technicians	Parsa	1			1			
100	Shyam Kumar Thapa	Monitoring and evaluation officer	Kathmandu	1		1				
101	Tika Ram Tharu	Junior wildlife technicians	Chitwan	1			1			
102	Tirtha Lama	Junior wildlife technicians	Chitwan	1			1			
103	Tirtha Raj Chaudhary	Junior wildlife technicians	MCAP - Philim	1			1		1	
Tota	l Hariyo Ban Staff	103		65	38	57	37	3	4	2

Hariyo Ban Program

Internal Governance

Strengthening the internal governance of natural resource management groups is a cross-cutting theme across the Hariyo Ban Program components. It is very important since many rural people in Nepal are highly dependent on forests for their livelihoods and wellbeing. This includes forest resources such as firewood, clean water, building materials, fodder for livestock, and medicinal plants, as well as ecosystem services such as protection from landslides and floods. Many rural poor may hence exert the highest pressures on forests because they have no alternatives. Yet they often have little say in how forests are managed and how the benefits from sustainable forest management are distributed.

Internal governance strengthening builds the capacity of Natural Resource Management (NRM) groups, community organizations, including those in leadership positions, and increase levels of meaningful participation by women and other marginalized groups. This in turn promotes the equitable sharing of resources and other benefits. Internal governance strengthening is achieved through the use of a number of different tools specified in the Community Forestry Development Guidelines of 2009. Hariyo Ban Program uses three such tools as identified in Community Forestry Development Guidelines of 2009. They are:

Tool 1: Public Hearing and Public Auditing (PHPA)

Tool 2: Participatory Well-Being Ranking (PWBR)

Tool 3: Participatory Governance Assessment

Tool 1: Public Hearing and Public Auditing (PHPA)

One such tool is Public Hearing and Public Auditing (PHPA) – a mandatory provision for all Community Forest User Groups – about which the Guidelines state: 'A public hearing and public auditing should be conducted at least once a year to inform users about group programs, income, expenditure, sale and distribution of forest products, group decisions and their implementation status' (Chapter V, article 5.2, page 17 and 18). In view of this, and based on learning and best practice from the SAGUN program¹, the Hariyo Ban Program has committed to using the Public Hearing and Public Auditing (PHPA) tool.

What is Public Hearing and Public Auditing (PHPA)?

Public Hearing and Public Auditing (PHPA) is a participatory process that aims to strengthen the transparency and accountability of institutions. The process is carried out by Forest User Groups with the assistance of local resource persons acting as facilitators. Through information sharing and question-answer style discussion, it allows for a mutual assessment of performance by user group members (the rights holders) and user group

executive committee members (the duty bearers). While management processes and outcomes are assessed during the public hearing, the public audit reviews financial transactions, including the status of the group fund. Both processes are generally conducted annually. Process participants agree on a set of recommendations which are reviewed in the following public hearing and auditing.

Why Conduct a Public Hearing and Public Auditing?

Public Hearing and Public Auditing processes are based on the assumption that development initiatives can only be termed sustainable and equitable if both the duty bearers and rights holders internalize and practice the principles of good governance. The Public Hearing and Public Auditing process aims to establish and facilitate equitable participation, transparency accountability by encouraging regular and open interaction between user groups and duty bearers. Moreover, it provides an opportunity for users from marginalized communities to actively engage in decision making processes. The overall objective of Public Hearing and Public Auditing is to empower community members by exposing them to the principles of good governance, and engaging them in good governance practice. The participatory decision making processes that stem from this

Strengthened Actions or Governance in Utilization of Natural Resources (SAGUN) Program (2002-2006)

practice support the effective management of natural resources and increase levels of community and ecosystem resilience.

The Public Hearing and Public Auditing Process The process has three main phases:

i) Preparatory Phase

Program staff and facilitators deliver orientation sessions to executive committee and user group members on the purpose and process of Public Hearing and Public Auditing. In addition executive committee members are advised to assemble documentation to smooth the Documentation includes the constitution of the Forest Users Group, the Forest Operational Plan, the minutes of previous meetings and general assemblies, inventory records, and previous audit reports. A date, time and venue are agreed on, and written invitations are sent out. Particular effort is made to ensure that at least 75% of the total number of general users participates in the process. Focus is given to the participation of women, the poor, and marginalized caste and ethnic groups. Other stakeholders are also invited to attend as observers.

ii) Public Hearing and Public Auditing Phase

Executive Committee and User Group members sit face-to-face. The facilitator(s) and invited observers sit to the left and right so that a circle or 'U' shape is

formed. The facilitator leads the discussion which should promote as much interaction as possible. Another participant is assigned the task of minute taking. The process tends to be divided into two parts – first the public hearing and then the public audit. The sequence may change, however, depending on the preferences of the group. While the public hearing assesses the implementation status of a group's plans, processes and decisions, the public audit looks at the transparency and appropriateness of its financial transactions. The facilitator should actively encourage participation of women, the poor, and marginalized caste and ethnic groups, and decisions should demonstrate respect for their inputs and aspirations.

iii) Follow Up

User group and executive committee members along with other stakeholders should be reminded that they must provide regular follow-up on decisions made during the hearing and audit processes. In addition, monitoring activities should be recorded and then presented during the next Public Hearing and Public Auditing process. Hariyo Ban Program will further refine this tool based on the learning from its application, particularly considering the interrelation and interdependency between different types of NRM groups functioning in a landscape.

Tool 2: Participatory Well-Being Ranking (PWBR)

One such tool is the Participatory Well-Being Ranking which is used to identify poor households and individuals so that poverty reduction support can be provided through community forestry initiatives. The guidelines states that 'community forest uses group members generally have different socio-economic status and thus their problems, needs and capacity may be also different. So, it is good to plan activities by identifying the users with differing socio-economic status. For this a participatory well-being ranking should be conducted to identify which households fall under poor, medium and well off categories' (Chapter II, article 2.4, page 6 and 7). In view of this, and based on learning and best practice from the SAGUN

program², the Hariyo Ban Program has committed to using the **Participatory Well-Being Ranking** tool.

What is Participatory Well-Being Ranking?

Participatory Well-Being Ranking is a process by which a group of households are asked to rank themselves according to economic and social status. The process is conducted by Forest Users Groups with the assistance of local resource persons acting as facilitators. Households are generally described as either well-off, middle income, or poor, although some households may be described as extremely poor. Following the ranking exercise, and based on the resources available to the

² Strengthened Actions or Governance in Utilization of Natural Resources (SAGUN) Program started on November 2002 till June 2009. This program was funded by USAID and implemented by CARE in sub-partnership with WWF, FECOFUN and RIMS Nepal.

Forest User Group, livelihood support initiatives are identified and implemented to support poor and extremely poor households. This tool directly supports the provision in the Community Forestry Development Guidelines 2009 earmarking 35% of total group funds for pro-poor livelihood support activities.

Why Conduct a Participatory Well-Being Ranking?

Participatory Well-Being Ranking processes are based on the assumption that development initiatives can only be termed sustainable and equitable if both the duty bearers and rights holders internalize and practice the principles of good governance. By categorizing households as being well-off, middle income or poor based on an assessment of financial, natural, physical, human and social assets, the process helps groups to allocate resources to poor and extremely poor households on a more equitable basis. Poor households get access to group funds which they can use to support a range of income generating activities that help to reduce pressure on forest resources. Increased incomes are likely to improve the capacity of households to adapt in adverse environmental conditions.

The Participatory Well-Being Ranking Process The process has three main phases:

i) Preparatory Phase

Program staff and facilitators deliver an orientation session on the Participatory Well-Being Ranking process and associated objectives to the User Group's executive committee and members. Executive committee members and facilitators then prepare a list of the names of the heads of all member households. Date, time and venue for the ranking exercise are announced. Other local stakeholders are also invited.

ii) Participatory Well-Being Ranking Phase

Facilitators lead the discussion, ensuring that as much interaction as possible takes place. At least 75% of all member households should participate in the process. Participants choose the criteria they will use to categorize households. Common criteria include:

- Land holdings and other property
- Availability of food grains
- Education level of family members
- Family size
- Income from employment and remittance
- Social status within the community
- Vulnerability to climate hazards

Each household is ranked according to each of the criteria and, on the basis of this information, households are categorized as well-off, middle income, or poor. Extremely poor households are also identified so that special livelihood support initiatives can be designed based on their needs and interests. User Groups are required to allocate 35% of total group funds to extremely poor member households through livelihood improvement plans. Actual amounts will depend on resources available. The livelihood improvement plan should include an analysis of the household's financial, natural, physical, human and social assets, and the desired following plan implementation. outcome Livelihood improvement plans help to diversify the livelihood options available to extremely poor households, and help to reduce long-term vulnerabilities.

iii) Follow-up

The results of Participatory Well-Bring Ranking exercises can be used by Forest User Groups in the preparation and updating of Forest Operational Plans, and User Group constitutions. Regular follow up for action plans developed during the process and for livelihood improvement plans is essential. Information collected during ranking exercises also provides a baseline for the Hariyo Ban Program to assess changes in the livelihoods of poor forest users over a period of time.

Tool 3: Participatory Governance Assessment

In Natural Resource Management (NRM) groups, different users have different needs and interests. Their access to and control over forest resources also varies depending upon their socio-economic status. In order to ensure equitable benefit sharing and meeting the interests and needs, particularly those of most marginalized groups and women, there is a need to identify users with common needs and

interests. NRM groups require sound internal governance to address such issues.

The Community Forestry Development Guidelines of 2009 explain that 'strengthened good governance of the user group helps to improve the transparency and accountability of other service providers'. The guidelines go on to state that 'indicators should be identified to strengthen good governance within the group.

Based on these indicators, a good governance strengthening plan should be prepared after discussion at the general assembly. For this, the spider-web diagram can also be used as a plan preparation tool' (Chapter V, article 5.2, pages 17 and 18). In view of this, and based on learning and best practice from the SAGUN program, the Hariyo Ban Program has committed to using the Participatory Governance Assessment tool.

Good Governance in Natural Resource Management

Natural resource management in Nepal is characterized by varying degrees of community involvement. The community forestry sector has made a great deal of progress in this area. Government policy recognizes Forest User Groups independent and self-governing organizations. Through user groups, local people are given the opportunity to participate in democratic decision-making processes that yield sustainable results for equitable community forest management. In order for user group members to use this opportunity, it is important that good governance is an integral part of local management practices. Above all, this requires equitable power sharing systems that function in a fair, transparent and participatory manner. With the application of good governance, natural resources can effectively contribute to successful poverty reduction and social inclusion initiatives in local communities.

What is Participatory Governance Assessment?

The Participatory Governance Assessment tool is used to assess good governance practices in groups. A group of selected community participants evaluates the extent to which the decision making and management practices in a community group comply with the four 'pillars' of good governance: transparency, participation, accountability and predictability. The assessment is guided by a set of sixteen governance indicators which participants rate as very good, good, moderate or poor. Responses are recorded on a matrix and later presented visually as a spider-web diagram. Finally, a Governance Improvement Plan is formulated. In addition to ensuring that monitoring and evaluation processes participatory, use of this tool can help to improve the overall functioning of a community group and its ability to manage natural resources in an equitable and sustainable manner.

The Participatory Governance Assessment Process

i) Preparatory Phase

Program staff and local resource partners preliminary initiate discussions Community Forest User Groups to identify who will take part in the assessment. A time and date for the assessment meeting are agreed; executive committee members from the user group send out invitations and prepare the necessary documentation. Ideally, at least 75% of user group members should take part. Different categories of forest user should be proportionally represented with a particular focus on women, marginalized groups, and disadvantaged caste and ethnic groups. External stakeholders such as District Forest Officers, Village Development Committee Secretaries, representatives from political parties, and members of other community groups are also invited to attend the event. Members of user groups in neighboring localities could also be invited in order to build their capacity to run similar assessments.

ii) The Assessment Phase

The facilitator explains the purpose of the Participatory Governance Assessment and the contents of the matrix. The participants discuss evaluation of the user performance based on the indicators mentioned above. The facilitator records responses on the matrix. Particular note is taken of the views of women, the poor and marginalized, and people from disadvantaged caste and ethnic groups. Final ratings for each indicator should be agreed by consensus. Results are then transferred to a spider-web diagram and displayed for all to see. Participants go on to identify what the group must do in order to improve performance against each indicator. Finally, agreed action is recorded in a Governance Improvement Plan.

iii) Follow Up

Following the assessment, the Community Forest User Group should produce a report and begin discussions about possible areas of governance improvement collaboration with relevant stakeholders. In the coming months, the Executive Committee should monitor implementation of the Governance Improvement Plan and ensure that regular interactions with general members take place to assess progress. A year after the assessment, a formal review is carried out. The review meeting is attended by all user group members.

The Hariyo Ban Program is named after the famous Nepali saying 'Hariyo Ban Nepal ko Dhan' (Healthy green forests are the wealth of Nepal). It is a five-year initiative that aims to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change and threats to biodiversity in Nepal. This will be accomplished by working with the government, communities, civil society and private sector. In particular, the Hariyo Ban Program works to empower Nepal's local communities in safeguarding the country's living heritage and adapting to climate change through sound conservation and livelihood approaches. Thus the Program emphasizes the links between people and forests and is designed to benefit nature and people in Nepal. At the heart of Hariyo Ban lie three interwoven components — biodiversity conservation, payments for ecosystem services including REDD+ and climate change adaptation. These are supported by livelihoods, governance, and gender and social inclusion as cross-cutting themes.











Disclaimer: This briefing paper is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the responsibility of WWF Nepal and its consortium partners and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

Annex 6: Definition of key terminologies

Community Adaptation Plan for Action (CAPA)	The Community Adaptation Plan for Action (CAPA) is a plan prepared at local level by vulnerable communities with technical support from a multistakeholder team including local resource persons and service providers. It involves a decentralized bottom up planning process with information from experts. It identifies adaptation needs at the local level that focus on reducing climate risk and vulnerabilities, and promoting ways of increasing resilience. It also focuses on strengthening mechanisms for ensuring consolidated and coordinated adaptation responses at local level through the existing planning process.
Community Forest Operational Plan (CFOP)	Community Forest Operational Plan (CFOP) is generally prepared jointly by the community forest users group (CFUG) and district forest office, is an integral plan for management, use and extension of forest resources for the optimum benefits to its users. A CFUG must renew the CFOP periodically (usually every five years) to be able to manage forest resources.
Citizen scientist	Citizen Scientists are groups of trained male and female volunteers (youth, naturalists, students, scholars, farmers, traditional healers) of all ages that are engaged in ecological monitoring, environmental training and education. Citizen scientists in the Hariyo Ban Program represent local communities, with a particular focus on marginal communities and women, students and traditional healers. They are trained in different monitoring techniques and handling new tools and equipment such as GPS, binoculars, cameras, and range finders.
Community Learning and Action Centers (CLAC)	Community Learning and Action Centers (CLACs) are informal community-level platforms where community members (men and women) come together and collectively discuss their rights and responsibilities. CLACs adopt participatory and empowering learning processes, such as the REFLECT model, in which marginalized and excluded community members actively participate and discuss pertinent issues including how to exercise their rights and how to fulfill their responsibilities and duties. Participation in CLACs promotes empowerment, increases engagement in decision making processes of NRM groups and other social affairs, and ultimately helps to improve overall governance in biodiversity conservation, natural resource management and climate change adaptation.
Green enterprises	Green enterprises denote to the forest and agro based enterprises which do not have any negative impacts on local environment.
Local Adaptation Plan for Action (LAPA)	Local Adaptation Plans for Action (LAPA) is a plan that aims at integrating climate change resilience into local-to-national development planning processes and outcomes. They are developed at Village Development Committee (the lowest administrative unit of the government) level. LAPA ensures that the process of integrating climate change resilience into local-to-national planning is bottom-up, inclusive, responsive and flexible
Livelihood	Livelihood Improvement Plan (LIP) is a plan developed by targeted

Improvement Plan (LIP)	individual household for improving livelihoods. It aims to improve livelihood assets (physical, social, human, financial and natural assets) of the forest dependent community people. The LIPS are focused on the poor/ultra-poor households identified through the participatory well-being ranking (PWBR). The program developed the LIP framework and guidelines for LIP preparation. The guidelines include HH selection criteria, establishment of a livelihoods improvement fund, criteria for the CFUGs matching fund, and terms and conditions of fund mobilization for implementing LIPs.
Local Resource Persons (LRP)	The Local Resource Persons (LRPs) are local human resources trained in Hariyo Ban Program areas for supporting grassroots capacity building and strengthening of NRM groups, particularly reaching out to groups located in remote and inaccessible areas. They capacitate NRM groups, community based organizations, civil society organizations, and other relevant stakeholders on governance, climate change adaptation, REDD+ initiatives, and participatory governance assessment.
Payment for Environment al Services (PES)	The voluntary payment by a (minimum one) buyer to a (minimum one) provider to 'buy an environmental service (or a land use likely to secure that service) if, and only if, the provider secures the environmental service. Center for International Forestry Research, Indonesia, 2008. http://www.cifor.cgiar.org/publications/pdf_files/Books/BAngelsen0801.pdf
Reducing emi ssions from d eforestation a nd forest degr adation (RED D) REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) is an initiative to cut greenhouse gas emissions associated with forest clearing by the inclusion of "avoided deforestation" in carbon market mechanisms. More simply, payment in return for the active preservation of existing forests. REDD+ is the extra consideration in reducing greenhouse emissions beyond deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) being given to sustainable forest management and afforestation/reforestation in developing countries. Carbon Positive. "Glossary", 20 September 2010 http://www.carbonpositive.net/viewarticle.aspx?articleID=44#T
Rapid Vulnerability Assessment (RVA)	Rapid Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) is a process under which the assessment of the particular community is carried out to identify the vulnerable group sites and degraded ecosystem using Underlying Causes of Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment (UCPVA) tools. Based on the findings of RVA, the community prepares CAPA.
Wildlife Premium Scheme	The Wildlife Premium Scheme (WPS) is a concept based on the premise that REDD+ payments for reduced deforestation and degradation (REDD+) at the sub-national level in the TAL can be augmented with a premium if the REDD+ activities also include explicit protection of wildlife such as tigers, rhinos, and elephants. The assumption is that these species have charismatic value and can attract financial contributions from investors and yield a substantially higher price for carbon credits than in situations where carbon is valued with no connection to wildlife recovery. Coupling the WPS with REDD+ allows the government of Nepal, NGOs, and community user groups

to negotiate and construct new payment schemes to be additional to the REDD+ payment. The proposed payment scheme will allow the government and communities to generate performance-based revenue by recovering and maintaining threatened fauna in the forests under their stewardship.

The conservation goal of WPS is to recover globally significant tiger, rhinoceros, and elephant populations across TAL, and contribute Nepal's commitment to doubling the number of wild tigers by 2022, through community engagement in habitat management and protection of wildlife.